

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1, 1944

ATLANTIC EDITION

THREE CENTS
Greater Boston Newslands
Elsewhere

Governor Names Wallace; Politics Tense in England; Price Act Extender Asked

The World's Day—March 1, 1944

Boston: Hub Man Appointed Bank Commissioner
F. Earl Wallace, Vice-President of the Webster and Atlas National Bank of Boston, was appointed State Commissioner of Banks today by Governor Saltonstall, who also named Robert L. Whipple, Worcester engineer, as Associate Commissioner of Public Works. [Page 2.]

More than a dozen civic, social and industrial organizations plan a conference on March 6 to draft a program of public safety against Boston fire hazards.

Boston citizens were urged today to join in the drive to make the city "clean and shining by Easter," by Mrs. Joseph Leonard, executive chairman of the 1944 Clean-Up Committee. If each Bostonian spring cleans the area around his own residence, she said, the objective can easily be attained. [Page 2.]

Responding to the request for official designation of meatless days in Massachusetts, Governor Saltonstall wrote the Massachusetts Restaurant Association today that, after conferring with State Emergency Conservator Richard P. Dougherty, he felt it best to postpone considering any such action until after Easter.

In Europe: Political Tension Seen in England

English political tension was indicated again in the closely contested Bury St. Edmund's Parliamentary by-election on Feb. 29, when the Government-supported candidate, Maj. E. M. Keatinge, National Conservative, won by a majority of only 2,584 over Mrs. Corbett Ashby, Independent Liberal. The contest aroused wide attention as the first test since the West Derbyshire election in which an Independent defeated a Churchill-sponsored Conservative two weeks ago.

Syria and Lebanon have now joined Egypt and Iraq in protest against United States Congressional suggestions for the establishment of Palestine as a Jewish nation. The Iraq Minister is believed already to have delivered a note from his Government to the State Department in Washington.

Russia is about to make a country-wide survey of all oil-bearing areas in Russian territory. The Moscow Radio has announced that 150 oil-prospecting parties will be sent out this spring to determine Russia's potential petroleum deposits.

Washington: Action to Prolong Price Act Sought

Speedy congressional action to prolong the Price Control Act was asked by Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., (R) of Massachusetts, House Minority Leader, who asked the House Banking Committee to begin hearings on the extension immediately.

Conferences emphasizing military affairs were called by President Roosevelt on his return from a week's rest away from Washington. His engagement list included legislative and high Army and Navy officials.

The War Production Board agreed to give consideration to resumption of the use of iron and steel in toys to save lumber and manpower. It so advised the toy industry advisory committee.

National: Pittsburgh Schools Hit by Strike

Pittsburgh's public schools, 130 with 82,000 pupils, were closed by a strike of 1,000 custodial employees demanding 40 cents more a day. Members of the State, County and Municipal Workers local, affiliated with the C. I. O., maintained only enough heat to prevent water pipes from freezing; light and heat were provided, however, for day nurseries and draft board offices in school buildings.

A destroyer escort launched at the Wilmington, Del., yards of the Dravo Corporation was named for Jack Carter, Navy Aviation Ordnanceman, 3/c, who was killed during the occupation of French Morocco. It was sponsored by his aunt, Mrs. Evelyn Carter Patterson of Hot Springs, Ark.

A contract governing 85,000 employees in the dress industry in the New York area, originally scheduled to expire last Jan. 31, has been extended to March 14, the New York Joint Board of the Dressmakers' Union, an affiliate of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, announced.

Co-operation of shipbuilders, seamen, and soldiers will bring an "early victory," declared Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, national director of Selective Service, who, on vacation at Pascagoula, Miss., spoke at the launching of the 18,000-ton troopship Sea Robin, being built by the Ingalls Shipbuilding Corporation. It was sponsored by Mrs. Robert S. Ford, wife of the company's Chief Mechanical Engineer.

Four billion pounds of meat will be allocated to the armed forces this year and about 3,000,000,000 pounds will be distributed through Lend-Lease. R. C. Pollock of Chicago, General Manager of the National Livestock and Meat Board, said in Houston, Texas.

Continuation of government control over manufacturing, prices and distribution for three years after the war was proposed in New York by Arthur D. Whiteside, former Vice-Chairman of the War Production Board and Director of the Office of Civilian Requirements. He told the American Retail Federation such controls should be continued.

Canada: Meat Rationing Temporarily Suspended

Meat rationing has been temporarily suspended in Canada, effective March 1, due to a meat surplus caused by a bottleneck in shipping facilities, the Canadian House of Commons was told. Rationing may be resumed again when it is possible to move meat supplies along to the United Kingdom, Canadians were warned.

The War:

Latest developments on world battle fronts. Page 1, Column 8.

Lachrymal Prospects Lighten As Onion Scarcity Continues

Get out your hankies, folks, and rather 'round for a little sob story—the story of the current scarcity of onions.

Human nature is a strange thing, say the onion distributors, number of whom were interviewed on the subject today. When commodities are plentiful, there's only a normal demand. But, let such a thing as scarcity rear its head, and immediately there's a rush on the corner grocery. They cite, as examples, the

recent cases of the shortages and surpluses of oranges, potatoes, and eggs, to enumerate only three items.

"The Government should be smart enough to ask people to lay off onions for a while," said one large Boston distributor this morning.

But, let us review briefly what the Government has done about onions.

Yet, before doing this, let us insert here the hopes expressed by thousands of consumers that the Government will not hit upon "onion subsidies" as the only solution to the current scarcity, thereby adding still another burden upon overloaded taxpayers.

Fact is, that, following a large

Continued on Page 2, Column 2

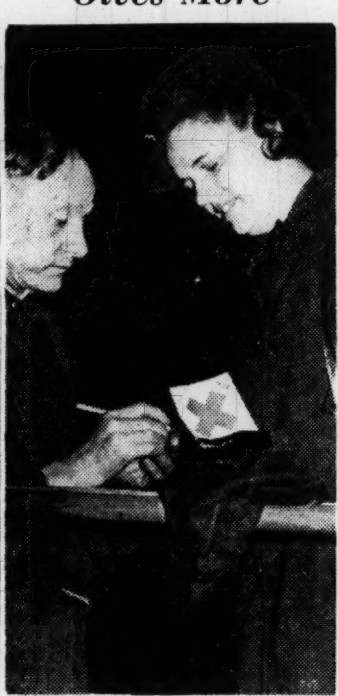
Waste Paper Collections

Lexington, Tomorrow and Friday.
Wakefield, Sunday.

Weather Predictions

Fair—Colder
Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Gives More



Robert J. Keller
Porter Boosts His Pledge
John Harold, porter in downtown building, gives Helen Dronzek of Mattapan his pledge for "More in '44" to aid the American Red Cross.

School Study Of Tax Form Is Proposed

Instruction in preparing Federal income tax returns will become a part of the regular curriculum of Boston public schools if the recommendation of Denis W. Delaney, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Massachusetts district, is adopted by school authorities.

Forecasting that the average person probably will be required to file a Federal income tax return for some years, the recently appointed collector, who served four years on the Lawrence School Committee, today urged the teaching of income tax laws and the procedure in preparing and filing returns in Boston schools.

It not only would prove of inestimable assistance to thousands of families but would result in considerable saving to at least some of those who have heretofore paid for having their returns made out, he said. In addition

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Farrell Group in Argentina Reports New Revolt Quelled

By the Associated Press
MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, March 1.—The Argentine Government announced today it had quelled a revolt by an Army Colonel and his infantry regiment seeking to oust Gen. Edelmiro Farrell from the presidency he assumed last week in a palace coup engineered by the country's strongly nationalistic elements.

Lieut. Col. Tomas Duco, a close friend of Gen. Pedro Ramirez who delegated his presidential powers to General Farrell on Feb. 24,

massed his third infantry regiment on the outskirts of Buenos Aires, but failed to move on the capital. Instead, he entered the City himself on a Government invitation for a conference with General Juan Peron, known as the man behind the throne in Argentina's turbulent politics.

The conference was held in the War Ministry. Colonel Duco was arrested and

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Maybe the Jeep Just Grew, Real Topsy of Motor World

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The intrepid Federal Trade Commission is trying to find an official answer to the question "who invented the jeep?"

Half a dozen companies have been claiming parenthood of the war's most adored offspring over the last three years, but the issue wasn't brought out into the open until the Willys-Overland Company which shows off jeeps' precocity by driving them up and down 13 steps in front of their Toledo Ohio, plant, ran some advertisements claiming the little army car is their idea.

The Minneapolis-Moline Power Implement Company protested. Somebody else said that the jeep was invented by neither of these companies but by the American Bantam Car Company, of Butler, Pa. The War Department, in an effort to clear up the controversy, said the car was really their engineers' idea.

Federal Trade Commission lawyers think the issue should be settled in view of the postwar advertising bound to come along when jeeps become available for farm work, for cattle roundups or even for pleasure driving for folks inclined to ditch-hopping and cross-country dashes. The price probably will be high, manufacturers say, because of the four-wheel drive and double-gear mechanism.

If the Federal Trade Commission can settle who invented the jeep, it may be able to officially determine how it got its name.

The first Ford jeeps were called "GPs"—or general purpose cars, but also about the time the jeep was born, Pop-Eye had a little man helping him out in the funny papers who could do everything

Japanese Battling for Admiralties; Nazis Launch New Offensive in Italy; Lend-Lease Linked to Allied Victory

Crowley asks complete accord on extension of help to Allies for another year.

By Neal Stanford
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Failure to extend Lend-Lease would be "to call off part of the war—and an essential part—just at the moment when we are poised for our greatest offensives," Leo T. Crowley, Foreign Economic Stabilization Director in Charge of Lend-Lease, told the House Foreign Affairs Committee today as it opened hearings on a bill to extend for another year the Lend-Lease Act of 1941 which expires June 30.

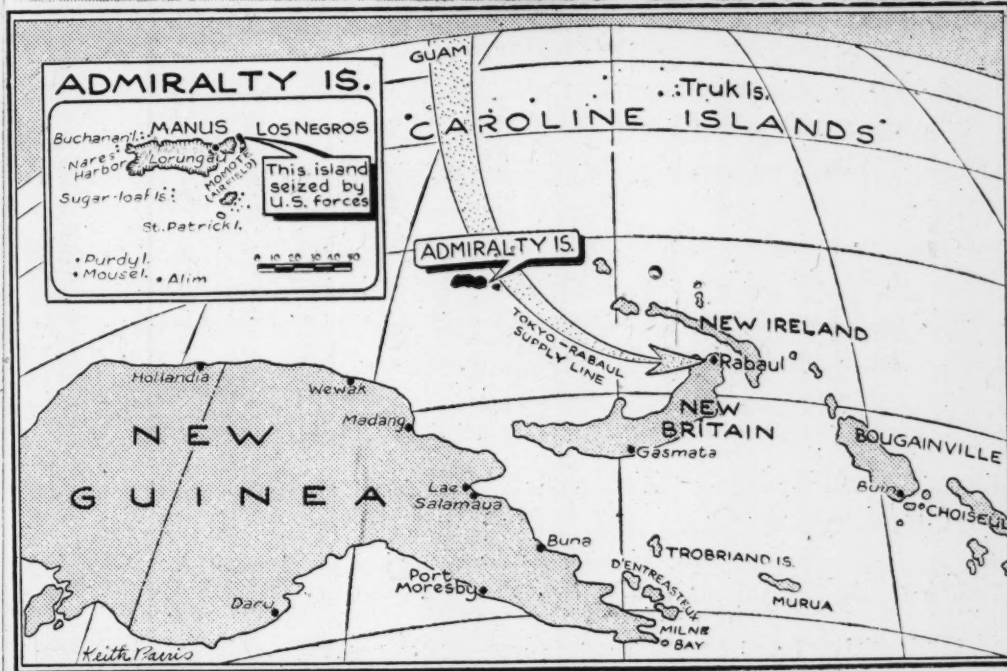
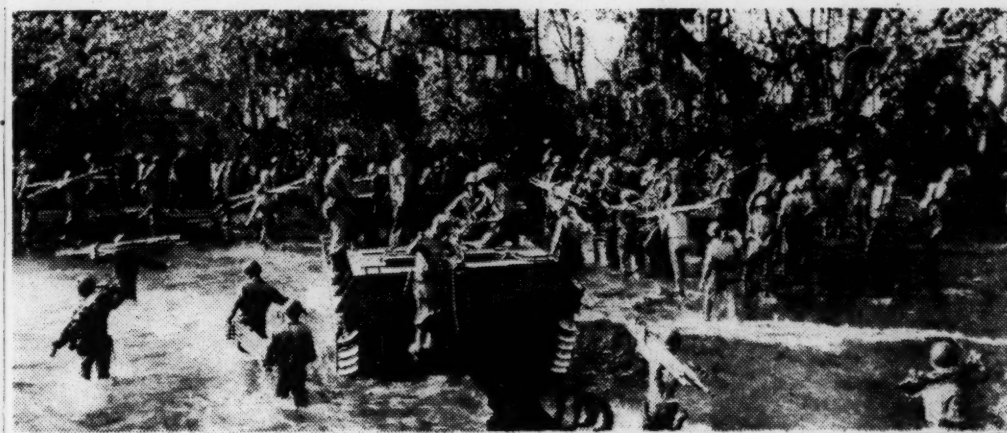
Disclosing that approximately \$20,000,000,000 of Lend-Lease aid had been extended to this country's allies by the first of this year and that rough estimates of reverse Lend-Lease as of last October reached \$1,500,000,000, Mr. Crowley emphasized that had Lend-Lease goods not gone to Britain, Russia, and China the United States might be fighting this war without allies.

The committee, which last year unanimously approved extension of Lend-Lease aid calling it "an essential part of our mechanism for waging war," listened attentively to Mr. Crowley's explanation of the extensive and decisive aid already sent to Britain, Russia, and China.

Outline of Payments

There was no indication from the hearing that Congress, which has lately demonstrated its independence from executive domination, was at all inclined to make a political issue of Lend-Lease which most Congressmen feel has proved beyond doubt its usefulness and indispensability. Mr. Crowley pointedly urged the closest relationships between the White House and Congress on this matter, "I feel you should know anything we know" on this matter, he said. "We are anxious to present to you as frankly and as openly as we can whatever you

Continued on Page 8, Column 5



Official United States Coast Guard, By a Staff Artist

What South Pacific Landing Looks Like
Upper: United States Marines laden with stretchers disembark from a Coast Guard-manned landing craft during a South Pacific island invasion. Coast Guard and Navy-manned LSTs participated in many such operations. Lower: Position of the Admiralty Islands is shown to be directly across the communication line by which Tokyo keeps the Rabaul base supplied. The main Japanese base of Truk is seen at top. Inset is close-up of the Admiralty Islands.

U. S. Seizure Of Admiralties Springs Trap

By Gordon Walker
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GEN. MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, Southwest Pacific, March 1.—Landing in small boats under cover of heavy rains, units of the United States Army First Cavalry Division (Dismounted), under Maj. Gen. Palmer Swift, yesterday occupied a position in the Admiralty Islands from which it will be possible to bar any large-scale Japanese evacuation of the Rabaul area.

The landing force, which was put ashore from destroyers, seized Los Negros Island, one of the larger of the 160 islands which comprise the Admiralty group, about 330 miles northwest of Rabaul.

Monomele Airbase, a 5,000-foot air strip in good condition, was seized, and it is believed that American aircraft will be able to operate from it in a short time.

The Admiralty Islands had been used as a staging point for supplies and shipping from Truk to Rabaul.

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Bismarck Campaign Believed Near End

By the Associated Press
Allied Headquarters, Southwest Pacific, March 1

Destroyers of the Seventh Fleet, commanded by Vice-Admiral Thomas G. Kinkaid, carried the troops to the Admiralties through the Bismarck Sea, which a year ago was almost wholly enemy domain.

The invasion, Gen. Douglas MacArthur said, means that the end of the Bismarck campaign is "clearly in sight."

Air Raid Left Truk Helpless

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PEARL HARBOR, March 1.—While another rapid thrust has brought the Allied forces to the Japanese-held Admiralty Islands, north of New Guinea, there is reason to suppose that Truk, the main Japanese advanced naval base to the north, has been effectively neutralized. The single raid

Continued on Page 9, Column 5

Japan Girds for Defense of Inner Empire; German West Wall Strong but Breachable

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

American correspondents captured by the Germans in Vichy, and now released on exchange, have poured forth all the information and the impressions they gathered during 13 months of internment inside Germany.

What they tell us about Germany is not in the fullest sense news. We already have experienced the results of their conclusions on the desperately contested battlefields of Anzio and Cassino, in the slow, careful withdrawal of the German Eastern Front, and in the fact that Germany still is fighting grimly for a chance to meet the invasion and to test our will in one last great battle in Western Europe.

These facts told us, before our interned Americans reached Portugal, that German morale had in fact been stiffened by our bombings of German cities; that Goebbels and Dr. Joseph Goebbels, exploiting mass German dread of defeat to the utmost, have succeeded in molding the German people to a desperate defensive war; and that extreme efforts have

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

On Germany

Mr. Dosch-Fleuret, in an accompanying column, contributes his fourth article on conditions within Germany. He is a member of the party of diplomats and newspapermen now in Lisbon, Portugal, for repatriation after more than a year's internment in Baden-Baden, Germany.

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'Stalingrad' for Japan

This information is, therefore, confirmation, but not news. But it is confirmation which comes at a moment when there is some danger that we may indulge ourselves in the same faulty reading of events inside Japan which we indulged about Germany after Stalingrad.

Japan has reached the same stage in the war that Germany reached at Stalingrad. They have been shocked by a serious, major

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

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Finns Acting Carefully On Peace Plans

By J. Emlin Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 1.—Finland's official reply to Russia's terms for an armistice are not expected before further preliminary soundings in London and Washington, even though yesterday's secret meetings of the Finnish Parliament expressed the Deputies' fullest confidence in the Government for whatever procedure it may adopt.

London opinion is that Russia's terms are moderate. It hopes the Finns will accept them, thereby not only increasing Germany's difficulties but also giving peace to a country for which there continues much sympathy, although it is generally felt that Finland's pro-German policy since 1941 does little credit to Finland's sense of present-day political realities.

Russian Demands

One of Finland's delusions, which Britain found hard to understand, was that it would be possible, if Hitler conquered the world, for Finland to enjoy real freedom. And it was only a few months after the Finns became German allies that their diplomatic, information, police, and other vital services were overrun by Nazi agents.

Russia's six-point demands, as officially stated in Moscow, differ little from those that have already appeared in the world press, nor for that matter from the terms of

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

Crewless Nazi Tanks at Anzio

By Ronald Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

With the United Nations Forces in the Mediterranean Theater

SOMEWHERE IN ITALY, man lines during the big attack more than a week ago. The first use of Hitler's latest "secret weapon" is attributed to the 309th Panzer Grenadiers—the new name for the crack demonstration and training outfit, "Infanterie Lehr Regiment Berlin-Brandenburg" normally stationed at the research depot of the Deberitz Infantry Training Center. Its unit is specially detailed for work there connected with the development of new weapons and tactics.

They carry a thousand pounds of explosives for detonation by wireless on arrival at their objective.

What may be termed a "Dachshund" tank at the opposite end of the scale from the big German "Tiger" has had no opportunity yet to show its paces because, according to official reports, no models have as yet reached Allied positions and 14 were exploded prematurely by Allied shellfire before they were clear of the Ger-

Russians drive closer to Pskov, German key railroad base on Baltic front.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press

And other direct news dispatches

Although Japanese resistance developed soon after American forces landed on Admiralty Islands, the landing party quickly captured an airfield and an early completion of the occupation is expected.

The First Cavalry Division, steaming up aboard destroyers to Los Negros, landed in small boats in the rain on this largest of the 160 islands in the Admiralty group. The operation apparently was dictated by the fact that recent bombings had found progressively less resistance on these strategic islands.

The landing party was protected by a large air cover, sent out from Finschhafen on New Guinea, 300 miles away. The Japanese seem to have been taken by surprise, for the dismounted cavalry under Maj. Gen. Palmer Swift met little resistance until after the 5,000-foot Momote airfield was safely in their possession.

The ease with which the operation was conducted appears to confirm the view that the Japanese will make no determined effort to hold on to Rabaul, for the Admiralty Islands lie directly across the supply line to that New Britain base and airmen patrolling from the new airfield can intercept any shipping following that course. In that case, the 50,000 or so Japanese around New Britain and New Ireland are likely to be irrevocably trapped.

With the capture of the Admiralties, the Allies are now some 800 miles from the Japanese naval base of Truk from the south—about the same distance as they are from it in the Western Marshalls.

Whatever the Japanese strategy may be, it is clear from the rapidity with which the Allies continue hemming them in that they have given up any hope of holding more than a defensive line close in to the mainland.

In Italy, the Germans appear to have launched a third offensive against the Anzio beachhead, this time with a surprise packet in the shape of the small radio-controlled "Dachshund" tank. The tanks carry a 1,000-pound charge of high explosive and are set off electrically. The danger of this new weapon from the German point of view seems to be that when exploded by fire from opposing troops they become a serious menace to their own troops. Fourteen of the tanks were exploded by the Allies long before the Dachshunds reached their lines. Apparently not one actually exploded as intended.

However, the situation of the Allies at Anzio is still not secure, as the Germans bring up more and more reinforcements against the narrow bridgehead area.

Meanwhile, the Russians had thrust their offensive to the

Continued on Page 11, Column 1

30,000 Solicitors Start Drive for Red Cross Fund

Profiting by the bright sunshine that accompanied the advent of March today, 30,000 stalwart and determined solicitors for the American Red Cross fared forth on the beginning of their calls for funds.

There was nothing in the least lamblike in their assurance that this year the citizens of this notably generous city would contribute to the full amount of the goal, \$4,641,000. With valor as of lions, they are determined that no household shall fail to contribute for want of having been asked. And by the evening of March 22, when the drive ends, no household of Greater Boston will have had an opportunity to forget or disregard the Red Cross 1944 slogan, "Give More in '44," if these workers have anything to say about it.

They are spurred on today by the confidence of their chairman, Charles F. Rowley, who has constantly predicted complete success, and by the impetus of last night's rally in Symphony Hall.

Former U. S. Ambassador to Japan, Joseph C. Grew, told those gathered to hear him that there can safely be no let-down in the effort for victory and that contribution to the Red Cross was a definite and important part of that effort. He pleaded with his listeners to justify by their Red Cross contributions this year "the unbelievable sacrifices of American men."

Their Best Chance

He said the Red Cross offered soldiers "their best chance of living through the most terrible war in the world's history, and there is no better way for the home front to guarantee this than by opening its heart to the humanitarian appeal of the Red Cross."

Mr. Grew has himself set the example by his recent gift to the American Red Cross of the entire proceeds from his book, "Report from Tokyo." As the country's foremost authority on Japan, former Ambassador Grew warned that the United States must fight Japan to a showdown.

"The showdown must be complete and irrevocable," he asserted, "or our sons and grandsons will be fighting this war over again in the next generation."

He thought it highly probable that we should eventually have

peace offers from Japan, possibly involving an offer to retire their forces from a large or considerable part of the now occupied areas on condition that we leave their homeland untouched. He warned against being tempted by any such compromise offers.

"The enemy will try to tempt us with the sugar-coated pill of an inconclusive and compromise peace," he said.

Sink More Tonnage
Shipping he termed the "Achilles heel" of Japan, but added that we must sink a great deal more tonnage before the end comes in sight.

(In Washington today, Navy Secretary Knox announced that American forces had destroyed nearly one-half of Japan's merchant shipping tonnage.)

Mr. Grew declared one could not count on the disintegration of domestic morale in Japan nor on revolt of the people against their fanatical military masters.

In a campaign-opening statement today, Chairman Rowley said:

"Boston will not let our boys in the service down. The stakes are too high; and many of our fighting men's lives are in the balance. Life-saving blood plasma collected by the Red Cross must continue to flow in an unbroken stream to our men on the fighting fronts. The important recreation and morale work of the gallant Red Cross workers all over the globe must continue to make life bright for homesick, weary, and wounded men. Red Cross service to their families back home must continue uninterrupted, so that they will have the knowledge that their relatives so far away are cared for and do not want for life's necessities."

"I call upon every person to look into his conscience and decide for himself whether he can afford to be satisfied with the usual donation of other years."

The national Red Cross Drive quota for 1944 is \$200,000,000, and this figure is just ten times that of 1940. The quota, according to official Red Cross statements, represents the bare minimum to meet the demands made by the military authorities on this organization this year.

School Study Of Tax Form Is Proposed

Continued from Page 1

fewer clerks would be needed at the counters of the collectors' offices, thus releasing some of them for other work, Mr. Delaney added in an interview today.

"If 30,000 children can make out returns in that many homes, it would ease the burdens of many persons in handling returns with which they are not too familiar," Mr. Delaney said.

The question has already been submitted to a member of the Boston School Committee who considers it as "progressive education" and favors its early adoption, Mr. Delaney disclosed.

Enthusiastic over its opportunities, the Collector proposes to bring the plan to the attention of the State Board of Education with a view of urging its use in schools of the entire State, "as is already being done successfully in California."

Teachers who would be assigned to the new addition to the curriculum would be given an intensive three-day course of instruction similar to that recently provided in the Hotel Statler for selected employees of large industrial plants to qualify them to assist factory-workers in making out their returns, he said.

"Changes in the law could be conveyed to the respective school boards from time to time, and thus keep the instruction class up-to-date," Mr. Delaney added.

Not only could the students assist their parents in making out returns, he continued, but they would be familiar with the entire tax return process when they entered business life themselves.

In California, Collector of Internal Revenue Harold A. Bestler, for the first district of that State, with assistance of the State Board of Education, has put such a plan into operation in the high schools of that State. The income tax course is taught in public and private schools.

Historic Bill of Rights

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

Enacted at the City of New York on Wednesday the fourth of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine.

The conventions of a number of the States having, at the time of their adopting the Constitution, expressed a desire, in order to prevent misconstruction or abuse of its powers, that further declaratory and restrictive clauses should be added, and an express and exclusive authority having been granted by said Constitution to Congress to propose amendments to the same, which amendments, when ratified by three-fourths of the whole number of the States, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the said Constitution, namely:

Article I
Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

Article II
A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

Article III
No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

Article IV
The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

Article V
No person shall be held to answer for a capital or other infamous crime unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself; nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

Article VI
In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have the assistance of counsel for his defense; to examine the witnesses against him; and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

Article VII
In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of the common law.

Article VIII
Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

Article IX
The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

Article X
The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

Thomas Jefferson
President of the United States

John Adams
Vice President of the United States

James Madison
Speaker of the House of Representatives

John Jay
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court

George Washington
President of the United States

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President of the United States

Sylvania Products Win Army and Navy 'E' Award

War Activities in New England

Three plants of the Sylvania Electric Products Company of Salem, Mass., were the recipients of the Army-Navy "E" award for excellence in production today at a ceremony attended by Governor Saltonstall and Maj. Gen. William Henry Harrison of the Army Signal Corps.

Ceremonies were staged in the State Armory on Essex Street in Salem. General Harrison presented the award to Frank A. Poor, founder of the company and present Chairman of its Finance Committee. Pinned for the 5,000 employees who make radio tubes, lamps and electrical devices were presented by Capt. John J. Hyland, U. S. N. retired, now inspector of naval equipment.

The three plants winning the meritorious awards are located, one in Danvers and two in Salem. The ceremonies lasted only a half-hour in order that production should not be too much delayed.

More WACs Wanted

WAC recruiting teams will move into four new cities this week to set up headquarters for the women of March campaign. They will appear momentarily in Cambridge, Everett, Lawrence and Marlboro in addition to Lynn and Haverhill where they have already set up offices.

Each team is headed by an officer of the Wacs and includes an air-WAC qualified to explain the opportunities of serving with the armed forces. Speaking engagements have been arranged before women's clubs and civic groups in each of the cities.

Boy Scouts Guests

Boy Scouts engaged in an intensive recruiting program of their

own were guests of the Navy at the Boston Navy Yard christening yesterday of the U. S. S. John J. Powers, destroyer escort named in honor of the lieutenant who was a former Manhattan Boy Scout and gunnery officer in the Coral Sea battles.

"A thousand more in '44" is the Boy Scout campaign cry for New England. Sponsor for the new ship was E. J. Powers of New York City, mother of the lost aviator.

Aerial Cameras

Magic eyes of aerial cameras used to spot enemy installations and pioneer the movements of our armed forces will be turned to improving land management, civic planning, and the laying out of necessary highways after the war, according to Lieut. Col. J. W. Bagley of the Institute of Geographical Exploration at Harvard University, today.

The Harvard expert will tell the wonders of camera developments to the New England section of the Society of American Foresters in conference at the Hotel Manger Thursday and Friday.

When peacetime uses can be resumed, Colonel Bagley states, great strides are expected in the use of aerial mapping for private and public enterprises of many kinds. A landowner anywhere in New England can consult a clear and accurate photograph of his property from the air, plan the location of new buildings, orchard planting, a road leading to distant parts of his woodland, or the harvesting of forest products. Towns may map and even go far in evaluating properties in the town which could be harvested more than guessed at by older methods.

Governor Names Wallace State Bank Commissioner

F. Earl Wallace, Vice-President of the Webster & Atlas National Bank of Boston, was appointed State Banking Commissioner by Governor Saltonstall. Robert L. Whipple was named Associate Commissioner of Public Works.

Mr. Wallace succeeds Joseph Earl Perry, of Belmont, who resigned to become President of the Newton Savings Bank. Mr. Whipple succeeds the late Charles Furness.

Under suspension of rules the Council unanimously confirmed Mr. Whipple's appointment. Other appointments were held over until the next meeting of the Council.

Another major appointment made by the Governor was that of Edward P. Mullen, of Brighton, to the Boston Finance Commission. Mr. Mullen will succeed Elias Shamon, recently named an Associate Justice of the Boston Municipal Court.

Among five other appointments was that of John L. Wyche, of Roxbury, to the State Board of Appeals on fire insurance rates, succeeding the late Alexander Cox. Prominent in Boston Negro circles, Mr. Wyche has been an insurance broker and businessman in Boston's South End for 20 years. He is a Director of the Boston Urban League and Robert Gould Shaw House, and a member of the Christus Attucks League.

The new Commissioner of Banks

whose confirmation by the Executive Council is expected, has had a long career in the field of banking in Massachusetts. He was a pioneer in the State Banking Department where he established the Credit Division in 1920. A native of Easton, Pa., he has been a resident of Wakefield, Mass., since 1898 when he moved here with his family.

He entered the banking business in 1912 after graduating from Wakefield High School when he went to work in the Transfer Department of the State Street Trust Company. In 1913 he went to the First National Bank where he remained until August, 1920, when he joined the State Banking Department.

After serving as Chief Examiner and Special Assistant to the Bank Commissioner, he became associated with the Morris Plan of Boston in October, 1925, advancing to the position of Vice-President and General Manager. The company later became the Morris Banking Company of Boston, with Mr. Wallace serving as President from 1927 to 1942. In the latter year the bank merged with the Webster and Atlas Bank, of which he is now Vice-President.

Mr. Whipple is head of the R. I. Whipple Company of Worcester contractors and engineers. He is member of the State Public Works Emergency Commission and Director of Region 3 in the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety.

Thefts From U. S. Army Charged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., March 1. Hodgkins, assistant superintendent of the laundry, of East Orleans, and Francis Bassett, washer, of Chatham.

One of the first clues in the investigation, according to Mr. Soucy, was the discovery of some of the missing property hanging on one of the defendants' clothes lines. He added that F. B. agents, Chatham police and Deputy Sheriff D. P. Tullock had succeeded in recovering \$1,000 of government property in a search of homes of civilian employees of the laundry during the week-end.

Mrs. Annie Eldredge, laundress, of Harwich Center, pleaded innocent to charges of receiving stolen government property. Charles L. Hudson, night watchman, of Chathamport, and Raymond H. Chase, truck driver of North Harwich, pleaded innocent to charges of theft of government property. Commissioner Lilley released the men on bail of \$1,000, and the woman on personal security bail. Hearing was set for March 8.

The five others whose arrest was announced earlier today by Ernest A. Soucy, agent in charge of the F. B. I. Boston office, were Robert C. Henry, washer, of Brewster; Edwin F. Cahoon, truck driver, of Chatham; Allie Ellis, truck driver, of Brewster; John

Three Cape Cod residents who have been employed at the Army Quartermaster's laundry at Chatham were arraigned today before United States Commissioner George E. Lilley, following their arrest with five others by Federal Bureau of Investigation agents investigating thefts of more than \$1,000 worth of garments and bedding from the laundry.

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Lachrymal Prospects Lighten As Onion Scarcity Continues

Continued from Page 1

crop of onions in 1942, last year's crop was comparatively small. Several reasons are given for this. Among them, poor growing conditions, labor shortages on onion farms, and OPA ceiling prices which discouraged many growers from putting in as many acres as they had previously.

To top this, the War Food Administration stepped into the picture last September, taking over control of the distribution of the late crop of onions in 12 producing States to assure adequate supplies for the armed forces and an equitable distribution of the short crop among the civilian population.

Rejects From Army

However, at first, about all that came to the distributors for the civilian trade were the rejects from the armed forces—not any too desirable a stock. Late, in November, when the demands of the armed forces were declared to have been partly met, the WFA ordered release of onions on a 50-50 basis—whenever a grower sold a carload to the Army, he was permitted to sell another carload to the civilian trade.

Trouble here was that the old problem of "black markets" immediately entered the picture.

With civilian allotments limited, and extremely scarce in some areas, many opportunities were offered to unscrupulous growers to turn over truckload after truckload to bootleggers in onions who made nightly depredations on dwindling stocks.

Best the public can hope for now is to wait for the first of the Texas onions which should begin to arrive in another six or eight weeks. But, with OPA ceilings not making the growing of onions any too attractive for producers, and with labor shortages in the onion fields still continuing, hopes for an abundance of the proverbial "leak jerkers" do not soar to any great heights.

So, for the present, the best advice seems to be to put away the hankies, forget onions for the time being, and dine on potatoes, cabbage, and spinach—all of which are being urged onto tables of the consuming public by the Government.

Cambridge Attorney Gets Federal Post

William M. Hogan, Jr., of Cambridge, who graduated from Harvard Law School in 1936, and was admitted to the Massachusetts Bar in 1938, was today sworn in as an Assistant United States Attorney at Boston by Edmund J. Brandon, United States Attorney. Mr. Hogan was chief attorney and assistant administrator for the Massachusetts Milk Control Board for more than three years, was title examiner for the Massachusetts Land Court for five years, Master in Chancery for five years, and has been in private law practice for seven years. He graduated from Boston College in 1933.

5 New Englanders On Casualty List

WASHINGTON, March 1 (AP)—The Navy Department announced today the names of 101 casualties in the United States naval forces, including five New Englanders whose names and next of kin are:

Connecticut
Conner, Joseph P., Jr., Private, First Class, Marine Corps, Killed.
Mother, Mrs. Mary E. Conner, Hartford.
Massachusetts
Isabelle, Walter S., Jr., Private, Marine Corps, Wounded. Father, Mr. Walter S. Isabelle, Sr., Springfield.
Kennedy, Philip F., Corporal, Marine Corps, Wounded. Mother, Mrs. Theresa E. Kennedy, Mattapan.
Rosen, Herbert J., Private, First Class, Marine Corps Reserve, Wounded. Mother, Mrs. Emily L. Rosen, Roxbury.
Supczak, Joseph Stanley, Aviation Ordnanceman, Third Class, Naval Reserve, Wounded. Father, Mr. Stanley Supczak, Chicago.

There is still not sufficient tin for the war and home front, according to John T. Kiley, New England regional salvage director. "Tin is still urgently needed. Every person can strike a blow for victory by turning in all used tubes voluntarily," he says.

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Citizens Urged to Make Hub 'Clean and Shining by Easter'

Citizens of Boston will be called upon to take part in the drive to make the Hub "clean and shining by Easter," Mrs. Joseph Leonard, executive chairman of the 1944 clean up committee, said today as the month-long drive opened.

"It is the duty of every citizen to inspect first his own front and back yard and then to look at the area surrounding his home and make sure it is kept clean," she said.

Emphasizing the need for every citizen to see that barrels are not filled to overflowing and that when they are emptied they are quickly removed from the curb, Mrs. Leonard urged everyone to rake up all debris around their yards, and burn it.

"We do not ask the heroic," she said, "but we do ask each citizen to be clean."

An intensive program has been launched in the Boston public schools under the direction of Dennis Haley, Assistant Superintendent, in which girls and boys will be asked to clean up their school yards. The school yards of Boston, Mrs. Leonard pointed out, are one

of the major problems in the clean-up campaign.

Co-operating also with the various civic and city committees in the coming drive is Gilchrist's department store, which has inaugurated a program among its 1,100 employees. Flyers have been issued among the store workers urging them to not only keep the store clean on the inside but also on the outside. A committee of store executives will inspect at various intervals the different departments as to their cleanliness. For the past week Gilchrist's has had a display of its various Washington Street windows of numerous utensils necessary in keeping private premises clean. They include rakes, paint, brushes, etc.

"This is a real education program," Mrs. Leonard said. "We are emphasizing that 'what you throw down remains there' and someone else must pick it up."

The week before Easter, Mrs. Leonard said, awards will be made to several boys and girls in the schools who have been cited as having done the best job in keeping their individual premises clean during the month.

B. U. Founders' Institute March 11 To Discuss Religion and Foreign Policy

Two university presidents, a Governor, and representatives of three major religious groups in the United States will be among the speakers at a three-day session of Boston University's Fourth Annual Founders' Day Institute which will be devoted to the consideration of religion of tomorrow and America's future national and foreign policy.

The Institute, which will begin on Saturday, March 11, and conclude the following Monday night, will hear the three religious authorities discuss "Contributions of Religion to the Postwar World."

U. S. Groomed for Role Of World Good Neighbor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 1—The White House moved Feb. 29 to make its good-neighbor policy worldwide. In a message to Congress, President Roosevelt asked that the Act approved Aug. 9, 1939, authorizing him to make closer cultural educational and social ties with other American republics be amended to take in other nations of the world.

Acting Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., outlined the changes in the law that would extend to the rest of the world the "mutual understanding and co-operation" that have existed between the American republics. The President would be permitted to "develop and maintain, under the direction of the Secretary of State, such cultural and co-operative programs with other countries of the world as he may consider justified in furtherance of the purposes of the United States. This would include post-war as well as present conditions.

Resume of Program

A resume of the co-operative program now in effect between the United States and other American countries discloses these major methods used to extend the good-neighbor policy:

1. Exchange of persons. There have been numerous visits to the United States of prominent persons in the press and other professions, in educational fields and in

the natural sciences. Also educators and professional authorities from the United States have moved southward. Students, interns and professors have been exchanged.

2. American centers. Much good will has been created by the creation in Latin-American countries of American centers, establishment of American libraries and reading centers in Mexico City, Bogota, Colombia, and Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. These agencies have taught English, sponsored radio programs, concerts, lectures and exhibits from the United States. They have chosen students to travel and study in the United States.

Such institutes have been formed in 22 important cities of other American republics.

Publications Distributed

3. Publications. The Department has seen to it that numerous books and technical books have been sent to Latin-American countries to help explain the United States. More than 100 outstanding titles in the fields of history, biography, technical works, and social studies have been translated and published. Thousands of volumes and copies of English periodicals have been distributed in answer to request.

4. Motion pictures and radio. Educational documentary films have reached more than 2,000,000 persons monthly. These have been shown in schools, universities, hospitals, Army and Navy clubs, and labor groups.

The Department is co-operating with the Office of War Information in sending radio programs also to Latin-American countries. This good neighborliness has not all been one-sided. It is as essential for citizens of the United States to understand their neighbors to the south as it is for the latter to understand them.

What has been accomplished in building good neighborliness in the Western Hemisphere by an exchange of cultural, social, and natural scientific leaders and information, the State Department now feels should be extended to the rest of the world and similar exchanges should be made with European, Asiatic, and other nations in wartime as well as in a postwar period.

Republican Chiefs Confer



Associated Press

Party Leaders Outline Plans

Mrs. Clyde Corbin of Ashland, Ky. (left), Chairman of the Young Republican National Federation, confers with Harrison E. Spangler, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, at headquarters for the Federation in Washington.

Hannegan Will Head Planning Of Convention

WASHINGTON, March 1 (AP)—Robert E. Hannegan, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, will head the Arrangements Committee for the Party's national convention opening in Chicago, July 19.

He so announced today in a statement listing 21 other members, including nine women. One of the latter is Mrs. Dorothy McElroy Vredenburg, of Alabama, first woman Secretary of the National Committee, whose appointment was announced by Mr. Hannegan last night.

Ambrose O'Connell, Executive Vice-Chairman of the National Committee, will serve as Assistant Chairman of the Arrangements Committee, while other members from National Headquarters represented are Oscar Ewing, National Committee Vice-Chairman, and Edwin W. Pauley, Treasurer.

Other members:

Mrs. Elizabeth A. Cooley, Chicago; Gov. Robert S. Kerr, Oklahoma; James P. Aylward, Kansas City, Mo.; Mrs. Marguerite Thompson, Salida, Colorado; Mrs. Daphna Nygaard, Jamestown, N. D.; Thomas R. King, Oconomowoc, Wis.; Keen Johnson, Richmond, Ky.; Mrs. Albert E. Hill, Nashville, Tenn.; William Preston Lane, Jr., Hagerstown, Md.; Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City; Senator Burnet R. Maybank, South Carolina; Mrs. Margaret M. Sullivan, Providence, R. I.; Mrs. Polly Rose Balle, Jacksonville, Fla.; Sam Morris, Globe, Arizona; Mrs. Mildred E. Jaster, Cleveland; Mrs. James H. Wolfe, Salt Lake City, and George E. Allen, Washington, D. C.

Compromise Bill Limits Federal Ballot

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 1—If they really want to, most American servicemen and women will have the opportunity to vote in the 1944 national elections.

The assurance that either a state or federal ballot will be available to the men and women of the armed services, wherever they are, rests on the nearly unanimous compromise agreement reached by the Senate and House conferees after a two-week deadlock.

The conference voted 9 to 1 in favor of a very limited use of the Federal ballot, hedged about with such restrictions that its sponsors believe it resolves all constitutional doubts.

The limitations which are placed on the use of the Federal ballot—and which in effect might make the Federal ballot more limited than usable—were worked out by Representatives Herbert C. Bonner (D) of North Carolina and Karl M. Le Compte (R) of Iowa.

Rankin Stands Firm

The measure provides that: In a state where there are no absentee ballot laws, the Governor must certify prior to Aug. 1 to this effect, and that the Federal war ballot is acceptable under the laws of that state.

In other states, the Governor must certify before the same date that the ballot is acceptable, and the individual serviceman, if he wishes to use the Federal ballot, must certify that he has applied for a state ballot but has not received it up to Oct. 1.

Although the conference committee has not completed action on the bill, the provision enacted by Congress in 1942 that waived the payment of poll tax and registration requirements for service people will stand without change.

Only bitter-end dissenter Representative John E. Rankin (D) of Mississippi opposed the compromise plan and he announced that he would fight it in the House.

Despite Mr. Rankin's position, there is every likelihood that the amended voting bill will receive the approval of the House, where the original Federal ballot law was defeated 224 to 168, and in the Senate.

Worley Favors

Representative Eugene Worley (D) Texas, Chairman of the House Committee which considered the ballot legislation, said he believed that the Lower Chamber would accept it.

"I don't see how any constitutional question is involved," he added, "when the states themselves will have the say whether the ballots are to be counted. Under this plan, the Federal ballot is made merely supplemental to the state ballot."

Mr. Rankin objected. "This provision is not acceptable to me," he said, "because it will attempt to impose the federal ballot on soldiers from states that have absentee voting laws for members of the armed forces. It will violate the Constitution."

Senator Theodore F. Green (D) of Rhode Island, co-author of the Senate-approved Green-Lucas bill, providing for the Federal ballot, and head of the Upper House conferees, expressed the view that the compromise "on the face of it" would not permit as many servicemen to vote as could vote under the existing soldier voting law of 1942 which the Congress set out to amend and improve.

Supporters of the Green-Lucas bill admitted that they counted heavily on what Senator Green predicted as the pressure which

would be brought to bear on the Governors "to make the Federal ballot valid."

Certifications as to the validity of the Federal ballot could be made by the Governors, conferees said, either on the basis of action by Legislatures or opinions of State Attorneys General. Nine Legislatures, it was stated, already have completed their sessions, and a dozen are meeting now.

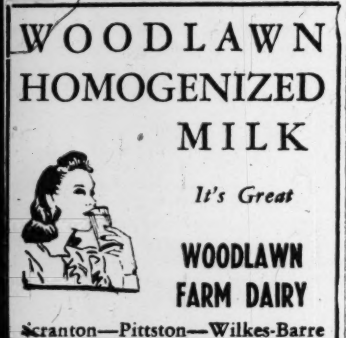
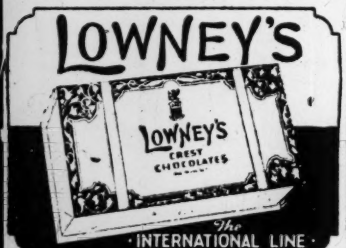
However, 11 states have asserted through their spokesmen that they did not intend to convene their Legislatures, as they believed their election laws to be adequate. Eight states were reported to be waiting for final action by Congress before calling sessions of their Legislatures.

OXFORD BIBLES

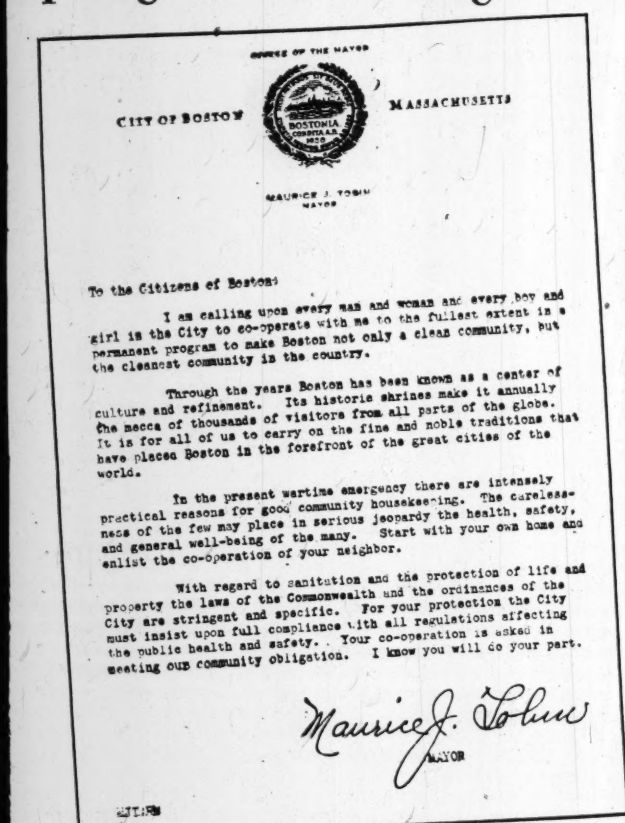
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100-Mile Hourly Extra Speed Promised by U. S. Jet Planes

WASHINGTON, March 1 (AP)—Jet propulsion promises to give Uncle Sam's fighting planes another 100 miles an hour.

This intimation was made today by Capt. Ezra Kotcher of the Army Air Forces' engineering division, writing in the official publication Air Force.

Captain Kotcher disclosed several points not disclosed previously by the few announcements concerning the still highly secret plane. The Army has reported only that it is a twin-engine propellerless fighter, with high speed and high ceiling, heavily armed and armored.

Captain Kotcher reports the plane is in production "for training purposes," thereby implying that it is not yet ready for combat duty.

In talking of possible speeds, Captain Kotcher says: The standard, propeller-driven airplane "begins to be stymied" at speeds much above 450 miles an hour because at such speeds air begins to be compressible, and this compressibility is felt on the propeller long before it is evidenced in the wings. Therefore, substitution of a jet-propulsion unit eliminates the air drag set up by the propeller.

The net difference for the two types of aircraft Captain Kotcher suggests, "may be about 100 miles an hour for the immediate future" of the jet-propelled plane.

Reiterating that the plane is not a rocket ship, Captain Kotcher describes it as a turbo-thermal engine and says this is how it operates:

"The unit is started by means of an external source of power which turns a turbo-compressor a few seconds. The compressor discharges air from its diffuser section into the combustion chambers. Fuel is injected into the chambers and ignited. The heated gases in the chambers... expand and flow through the turbine to develop power to drive the compressor.

"The gases, still above atmospheric pressure and hot, flow from the turbine into a tailpipe; then a final pressure drop takes place through a restriction—or nozzle—which greatly increases the velocity of the gases and thereby creates the momentum increase to develop the engine's propulsive thrust...."

Because the compression required is much lower than in standard gasoline engines, special high octane fuels are not needed, Captain Kotcher reports, adding

'Good Neighbor' Caution Proposed

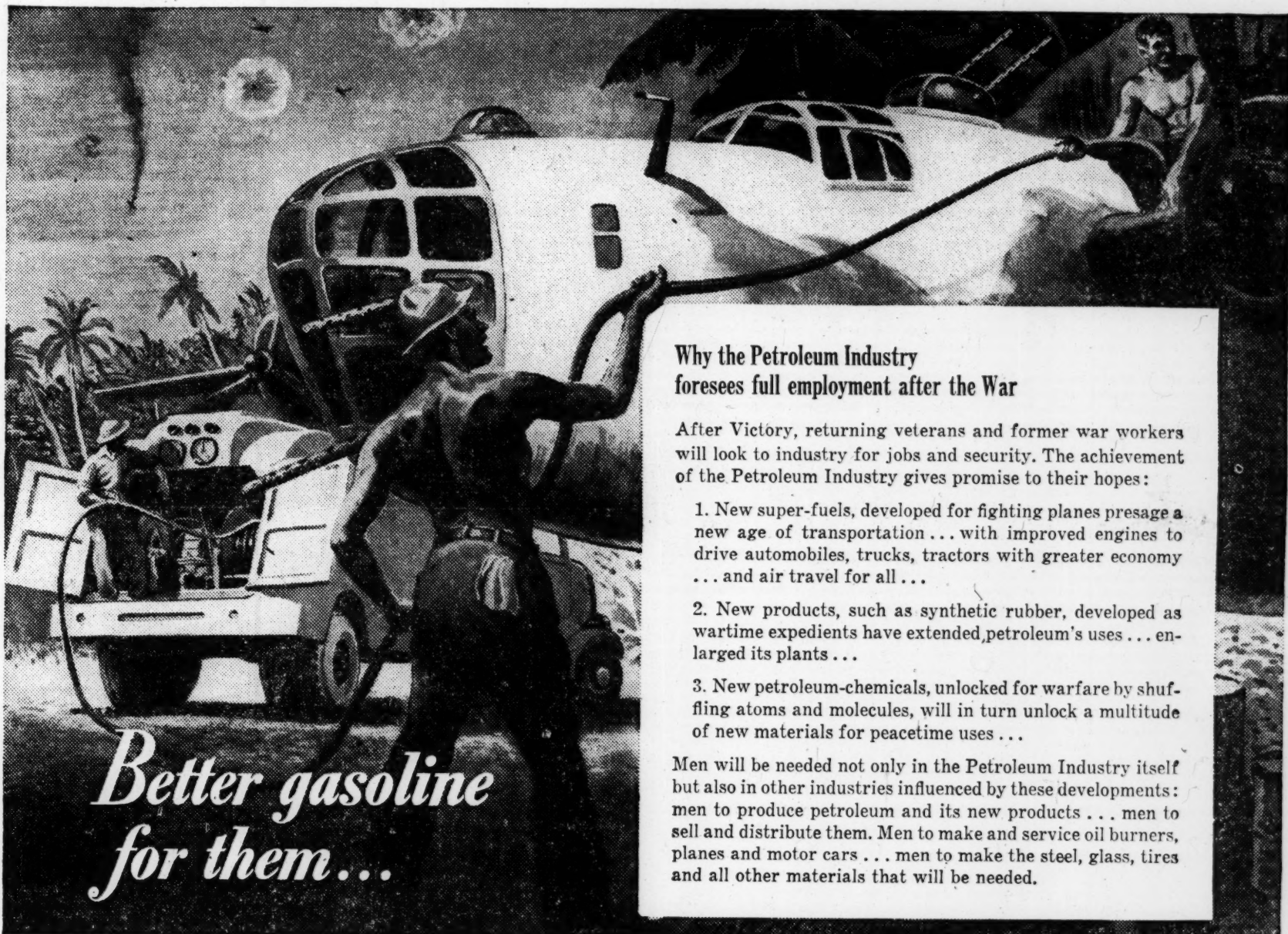
WASHINGTON, March 1 (AP)—Senator Hugh A. Butler (R) of Nebraska, predicted today that Congress would "proceed cautiously" in the consideration of President Roosevelt's proposal to extend cultural features of its Latin-American "good neighbor" policy to other nations.

"If it means an interchange of professors, books and other literature, it probably won't meet serious objection," Senator Butler told a reporter. "But Congress doesn't want any extension of some of the funny business and waste of the taxpayers' money."

Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas, the committee chairman, said the draft of proposed legislation to carry out the recommendation had reached his office and that he would discuss it with members at an early meeting.

So, Carolina Resolve Picks Byrnes for Role in Peace
COLUMBIA, S. C., March 1 (AP)—A resolution designating War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes, a native of this State, to represent South Carolina "at any and all peace conferences following the present war" was adopted by the State House of Representatives yesterday.

The resolution set forth that in as much as Russia, which has set up a federalized government of 16 states, and Great Britain, with its dominions, could cast "numerous votes" at a peace conference, the United States should demand a vote for each of its 48 states.



Why the Petroleum Industry foresees full employment after the War

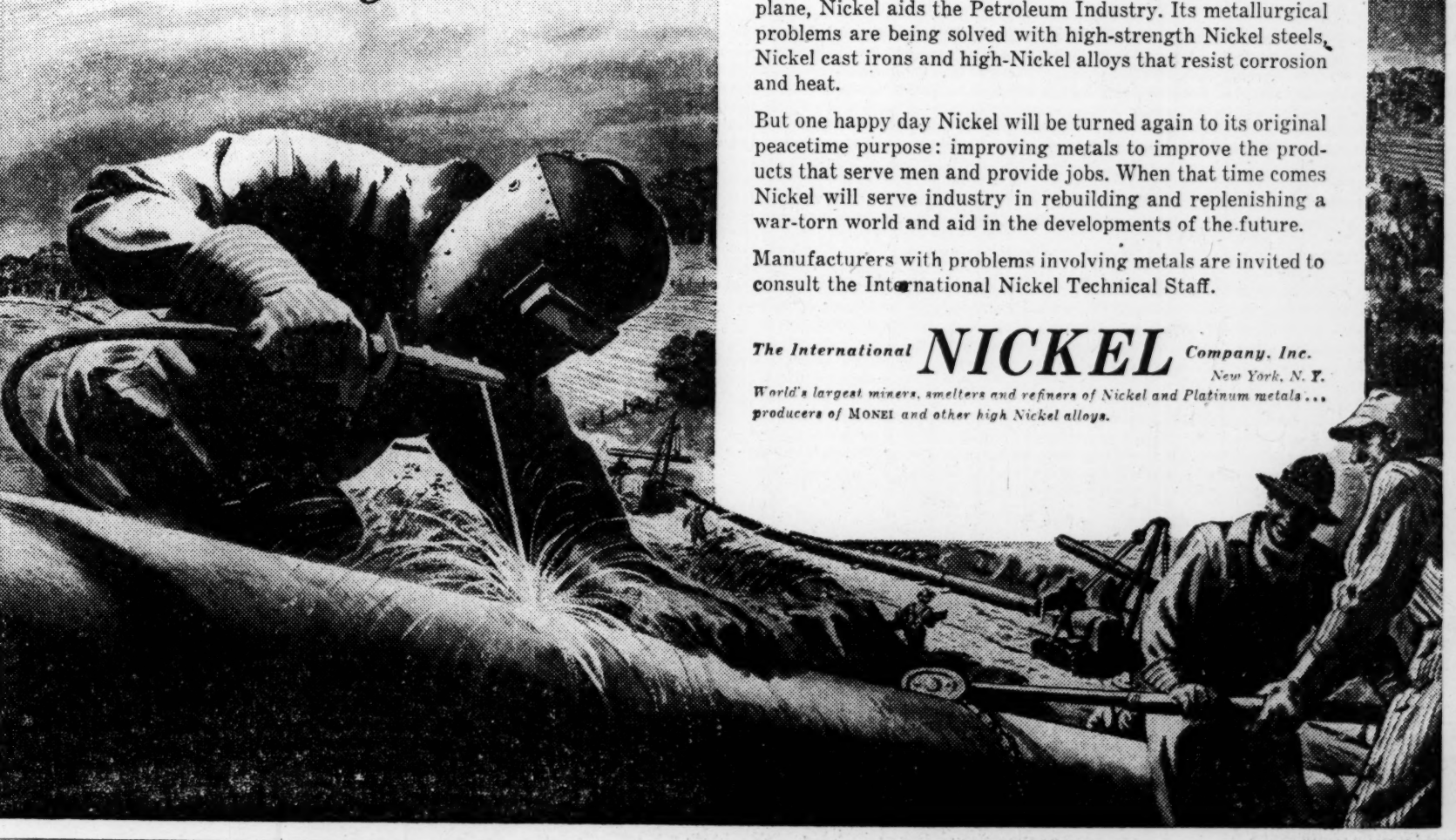
After Victory, returning veterans and former war workers will look to industry for jobs and security. The achievement of the Petroleum Industry gives promise to their hopes:

1. New super-fuels, developed for fighting planes presage a new age of transportation... with improved engines to drive automobiles, trucks, tractors with greater economy... and air travel for all...
2. New products, such as synthetic rubber, developed as wartime expedients have extended petroleum's uses... enlarged its plants...
3. New petroleum-chemicals, unlocked for warfare by shuffling atoms and molecules, will in turn unlock a multitude of new materials for peacetime uses...

Men will be needed not only in the Petroleum Industry itself but also in other industries influenced by these developments: men to produce petroleum and its new products... men to sell and distribute them. Men to make and service oil burners, planes and motor cars... men to make the steel, glass, tires and all other materials that will be needed.

BUY MORE WAR BONDS to do today's job... to provide tomorrow's jobs

better chance of a peace job for him?



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But one happy day Nickel will be turned again to its original peacetime purpose: improving metals to improve the products that serve men and provide jobs. When that time comes Nickel will serve industry in rebuilding and replenishing a war-torn world and aid in the developments of the future.

Manufacturers with problems involving metals are invited to consult the International Nickel Technical Staff.

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Postwar Planning Mixups Laid to Two-Way Crises

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers

Present confusion and lack of leadership in the discussion of postwar planning is due to the fact that we are faced with two crises at once, the one social and economic, the other diplomatic and military, Saville R. Davis, assistant to the Managing Editor of The Christian Science Monitor, told members of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs at their monthly Club Institute this morning.

"It is the crowning tragedy of our times," he said, "two great historic crises have come down upon us both at the same time, each complicating the other."

Mr. Davis shared with Dr. Josef Hanc of New York a Forum on Postwar Planning arranged as the feature of today's Institute by the Department of International Relations of which Mrs. Harold H. Given is chairman. Dr. Hanc discussed the viewpoint of Russia and the Balkans, drawing upon his former experience as Czechoslovakian Minister to Russia.

Liberties at Stake

The social and economic crisis, according to Mr. Davis, "is the passing of the old automatic system of free enterprise as we knew it, and the coming of a more humane kind of economics, complicated by these centralized controls which we know are dangerous to our liberty and which we hope will not go too far."

The other crisis he termed "the political struggle of the infant peace movement to establish itself against the entrenched forces of war."

This is not just one period of transition, but two, rolled up into one, Mr. Davis went on. "In such a period, the natural tendency of people is to hold back, to draw within a close, national economic system and habit of mind, which we can at least understand because it is home—and we instinctively reject that which is foreign and would tangle us up in conflicts we would give anything to avoid."

This attitude, he held, accounts for our reluctance to face the problem. But once we understand the nature of the problem and are willing to face it squarely, we can adapt our strategy accordingly, he said.

Taking into account the confusion of the times, he recommended that the clubwomen, in their discussions, endeavor to have differing points of view presented and that they strive for a comprehension of both. "I suggest," he said, "that you try to work out a written program, going over point

by point, which will represent the common denominator of agreement between your internationalists and nationalists. You can list points of agreement and points of dissent. The technique is an excellent one for finding a common ground of constructive planning."

He urged that they redouble their efforts to understand the mentality of Europe by having Europeans at their discussions and that whatever their doubts about various international plans, they anchor themselves to the international police idea as the most useful device to keep order and stability in a time of change.

Dr. Hanc's Views

Dr. Hanc recommended that world organization be approached through the establishment of functional and technical organizations designed to accomplish specific tasks. This, in his view, is the most plausible system under which nations whose social structures vary so radically as do ours and Russia's, for example, can cooperate in the postwar period. He cited UNRRA as typical of the type of organization he had in mind, and said there should be other such functional bodies to deal with the stabilization of currencies, financial loans to needy nations, labor standards, and so on.

Dr. Hanc believes that it would be both impractical and undesirable to try to remove national sovereignty or to suppress nationality.

From his six years' experience in Russia and 10 years in the United States, Dr. Hanc has come to the conclusion that the Russian and American peoples are very much alike. Both are hard-working, home-loving, machine-minded, capable of lofty ideals and motivated by the pioneering spirit, he said. Geographically, he added, the two nations are neighbors and they should be good neighbors.

Dr. Hanc urged his audience to get rid of the idea that everything Russia does is an enigma. Her actions would appear just as clear as those of the United States if their historical background were understood, he said.

The necessity of including a conservation program in any postwar plan was emphasized by Raymond J. Kenney, State Commissioner of Conservation. Our natural resources are not inexhaustible, he warned.

Clubwomen can materially assist in conservation, he said, by ascertaining what the facts are and then working to crystallize public opinion in behalf of the necessary program.

Integrating Garden Program With That of Canning Urged

Canning and Victory Garden programs this year should be tied together more closely and brought into one major Home Food Supply Program in every state and community in New England, was the recommendation of state and community leaders of both programs here for the two-day conference of the New England Victory Garden Committee.

In the second session of the conference, with E. G. Woodward, Director of the Connecticut Agricultural Extension Service as Chairman, problems of organization of state and local victory garden committees were pooled and discussed under the leadership of E. L. Austin, Chairman of the Rhode Island State Victory Garden Committee.

All six New England States reported that their last season's organization had proved highly successful, but that the canning programs should be thoroughly integrated with the gardening programs both in committee organization and in the minds of the gardeners themselves.

Food Problem

"The whole thing should be treated as a food problem, with a Food Supply Chairman at the head and not a Victory Garden Chairman," a worker from Connecticut urged.

The conference, meeting yesterday and today at Kingsley Hall in Ford Hall and sponsored by the Inter-Departmental Victory Gar-

den Committee, the War Food Administration, the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and Federal and State Extension Services, is attended by local and State Victory Garden Committee officials, representatives of the seed and garden supply trade, garden editors, heads of community canning projects and others. It is the tenth in a series of 11 regional conferences being held throughout the United States.

Among the problems and suggestions brought out in the discussion under Mr. Austin were the following: 1. How to get more people to have gardens, inasmuch as more food must be raised and canned this year, with overseas needs increasing and the home front having to help itself more. 2. How to get local supervision and follow up, so that people will learn how to carry on through the season. 3. The importance of keeping records on which to build the following year. 4. The education and morale values of a Harvest Show and awards. 5. The importance of including in the program representatives from all the interested organizations and groups in a locality, and seeing to it that no one group dominates the program, that the whole is an experience in democracy for all taking part.

Listed 12 Points

Stating that his firm is constantly reminded "how really little people know about gardening but how awfully nice they are," Harold Ross, Vice-President of Joseph Breck and Sons, also taking part in yesterday afternoon's session, listed 12 points which, he said, the seed merchants are asked about the most. In the form of advice, these are: Buy early and from a regular source; get books and other literature and advice; turn to your experiment station; do your reading early and be ready; plant early, but not too early; prepare the soil deeply and thoroughly; have straight rows and plant wisely for succession crops; have no vacant spaces at any time anywhere in the garden; fertilize properly; irrigate properly and abundantly; cultivate continuously and intelligently; harvest when the products are young and tender; can according to established rules.

A discussion led by Ernest Hoftyzer, chairman of the Boston Victory Garden Committee, highlighted ways of improving community, school and industrial gardens. Miss Elizabeth Ellis, New Hampshire Nutrition Specialist, spoke on planning for a well-rounded food supply.

Those present were divided into six committees to meet and make recommendations in the final session later today on such activities as increasing production, organization and providing information to gardeners.

They Smiled for the Birdies



By a Staff Photographer

Press Photographers Select Photogenic Queen

Chosen from among 36 participants in the annual Photogenic Queen Contest of the Press Photographers of Boston at the Hotel Essex last night, Claire Babineau, left, of Somerville, secretary at the War Department's Boston Ordnance District office, was crowned Queen, and presented the Hedy Lamarr Trophy. Miss Paulina McKevitt of West Roxbury, right, was runner-up for title.

Willkie to Campaign in N. H. With Address on March 9

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., March 1.—Wendell L. Willkie, Republican presidential aspirant, will take an active part in New Hampshire's March 14 presidential primary. Mr. Willkie will visit the State March 9 and will deliver an address before the annual meeting of the New Hampshire Good Roads Association.

This is the latest development in the strange case that has seen the list of Willkie pledged candidates for delegate-at-large posts cut down to three. New Hampshire will name five delegates-at-large to the convention.

Of course, a number of unpledged candidates have indicated that they will support Mr. Willkie at least on the first ballot. It is obvious that Mr. Willkie will not abandon the pledged candidates but it is expected that he will also encourage the support of some of the unpledged candidates. Many observers now feel that the New Hampshire primary may be more of a test of Mr. Willkie's strength in New Hampshire than had been anticipated when some of the pledged candidates first withdrew.

Federal Planning Agency

The New Hampshire Council of Defense "definitely is not concerned with any postwar activities, and it will be entirely dissolved as soon as the war is ended," These sentiments are expressed by Noel T. Wellman, Director of the Council.

The protective activities of the Council have been switched from an active to standby basis. Mr. Wellman says that the rest of the activities of the Council will be "geared down, and contracted" as quickly as possible.

Mr. Wellman has not indicated how much money may be expected to be saved by curtailing the Council's activities.

As far as postwar planning is concerned, New Hampshire already has its volunteer State Council on Postwar Planning and Rehabilitation, which has no con-

Ration Dates for Consumers

Meats, Butter, etc.—Book No. 3 Brown stamps "Y" and "Z" valid through March 20, and retain their values of 1, 2, 5, and 8 points each. Book No. 4 Red stamps A, B, and C, now valid through May 20, and worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. New stamps will become valid every two weeks. Red tokens and brown one-point stamps may be used as change.

Special Pork Bonus—Spare Stamp No. 4 in Book 4 became good at 12:01 a. m. today for five points in purchases of all kinds of pork and all kinds of sausage, regardless of whether made of pork or not, except lard, expire March 4.

Sugar—Stamp 30 now valid for five pounds, good indefinitely. Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for 5 pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

Canned Goods—Green Stamps "K," "L," and "M" now valid; expire March 20.

Blue stamps A, B, C, D, E, and F, in Book 4, worth 10 points each, became valid on Feb. 27, when ration token plan went into effect; expire May 20. Blue tokens and green one-point stamps may be used as change.

Gasoline—"A"—No. 9 coupons now valid; expire May 8.

New B-2 and C-2 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. B-1 and C-1 coupons still good for 2 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be endorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Fuel Oil—Period 3-coupons good until March 14. Period 4 coupons now valid. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons).

Shoes—Stamp No. 18 and Stamp 1 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3

Group Gives Aid to Women Out of Prison

Friends of Prisoners, formed only eight years ago, is still little known to the general public, but to women who have been in prison it has often represented the one friend in an unfriendly world.

This organization will benefit from the proceeds of a ballet evening at New England Mutual Hall on Thursday at 8:30, featuring Jan Veen and his dancers, and the Boston Civic Symphony Orchestra.

The work of Friends of Prisoners, headed by its president, Miss Gertrude Hooper of Boston, is to aid in whatever way presents itself the women of Massachusetts who have served terms in prison, to help them readjust themselves to useful community life and to regain their self-respect.

But beyond this technical outline, the group does many other helpful things for those in need. It took a girl of 21, for instance, who had "ridden the rods" from California to be near her sailor boy friend in Boston. The girl had only the clothing she wore, very little money, and no place to live. Because she was dressed in red velvet slacks, and had nothing else to wear, Miss Hooper went with her to a Boston department store and outfitted her in clothing suitable for applying for a job.

Friends of Prisoners works principally at the Framingham Reformatory for Women. They are given the names of the worthiest cases by Dr. Miriam Van Waters, Director of the Reformatory, and with these they work patiently and understandingly, sometimes for years after their release from prison. "We refuse help to nobody who we feel is willing to help herself," Miss Hooper declared today.

"We never really close out a case," Miss Hooper told us. "If at any time the woman needs anything at all, she can turn to us because she knows we are her friend."

All workers on Friends of Prisoners are volunteers, except Mrs. Whitney who stays generally at the office on Cornhill and handles the cases referred by courts and other agencies. Because they are not paid workers, and because the prisoners know it, these women are able to convince the prisoners that they have no other motive than friendship in what they try to do.

Dr. Van Waters has told them that in her opinion this alone is one of the most valuable features of their work and is most important in its success.

It was a long time before any of the prisoners at Charles Street Jail asked for their aid—probably, they think, because of suspicion of their motives. But one day a worker visiting the jail found a Polish woman who was trying to learn English while there. She wore glasses that had been broken and pasted together with adhesive tape and that were not much good anyway. For most of her reading, she used a heavy knitting glass, and could not do any knitting or sewing at all. The Friends of Prisoners immediately had her fitted to glasses. This so impressed the other prisoners there, that prejudice was broken down and the work at Charles Street has since been increasingly active. A year or more ago they conducted a drive for good books for the library there.

Many influential New Hampshire Republicans feel that Governor Blood is like President Roosevelt in seeking an unprecedented third term in a row.

Dartmouth Man's Plans

Returns from the first 2,000 of 7,500 Dartmouth servicemen recently questioned about their postwar plans and prospects indicate that about one third will continue their education after demobilization. Another third will return to civilian jobs awaiting them. The remainder will be seeking employment and will probably need the help of the Dartmouth Vocational Plan.

The proportions tabulated from the first returns may change considerably when all replies are in hand. Prof. Francis J. Neef, Director of the Dartmouth Personnel Bureau, cautions. Returns to date are heaviest from men on duty in this country. Overseas replies are beginning to arrive.

Address Planned On Soviet Labor

"Organized Labor in the Soviet Union" will be the subject of an address to be made Friday evening, March 3, by Edwin S. Smith, Vice-President and Executive Director of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, at New England Mutual Hall, under the auspices of the Trade Union Advisory Committee of the Massachusetts Council of American-Soviet Friendship.

Mr. Smith is the author of several books and pamphlets on seasonal employment. He served as a member of the National Labor Relations Board from 1935 to 1941 and as Massachusetts Commissioner of Labor and Industries from 1931 to 1934.

Admission to the meeting is free and open to the general public.

Impersonating Officer Charged

Charged with impersonating a warrant officer of the United States Navy and demanding and obtaining \$75 from the mother of a sailor, Edward George Taro, of Fall River, a merchant seaman, was today held in bail of \$5,000 for a hearing March 10 by United States Commissioner William C. Rogers, in Federal Court.

The defendant was specifically charged with going to Mrs. Rose Rodriguez, of North Easton, Mass., and demanding \$75 for damages that her son was said to have caused to a compass. Her son, Anthony Rodriguez is a gunner's mate and had served on a merchant ship on which the defendant was a crew member.

Defendant Taro pleaded not guilty and said he had been on a merchant ship to Russia and to North Africa for 16 months, had undergone bombing attacks, and was paid off on Dec. 8, when he received \$2,900. He admitted that he had spent most of this, partly for furniture to set up a home for his mother, Commissioner Rogers said the whole proceeding was most contemptible, if true. The defendant declared, however, he had not been in North Easton since his return.

Drive for Maximum Fire Safety Planned

After nearly a year and a half of hurried reforms following the Coconut Grove fire, responsibility has yet to be fixed for the enforcement of Boston's building regulations and the protection of the people against fire, Edward W. Roemer, President of the General Contractors of Massachusetts, charged today.

To meet this challenge and to help provide greater assurance to Bostonians that further tragedies of the night club variety will never again touch the city, Mr. Roemer announced a conference of more than a dozen civic, industrial and building organizations set for March 6 in the Engineers Club on Commonwealth Avenue.

The conference will reopen the issue of public safety which is generally described as having passed through 300 years of trial and error and punitive action aroused only after a major tragedy.

In announcing the mobilization of representative builders, engineering clubs, social agencies, hotel men, labor groups, architects, women's organizations and realty interests on a safety scale never before attempted in Boston, Edward W. Roemer, president of General Contractors, expressed the conviction that Boston is little closer to the answer of adequate fire protection today than it was before the night club blaze of Nov. 28, 1942.

Many Things Done

While he admitted that many things had been done toward abolishing revolving doors, to improving access and egress to buildings for public assembly and reducing public congestion, the problem of enforcement of regulations to make the improvements permanent, he said, is still "confused and unsolved."

A year and a half of legislative investigations, code hearings and committee studies, both city and State sponsored, have only evolved greater confusions and uncertainties concerning the safety of the public against fire," Mr. Roemer declared. "They have been trying to do things in a hurry that should be as carefully worked out as a

military campaign against a recognized foe.

"I believe the least we can do to help balance the city's accounting to those families involved in the night club tragedy is to do all we know how to help build up our fire protection and prevention system."

First Concerted Effort

Safety regulations are nothing new to Mr. Roemer. He was head of the New England Builders Association when that organization launched the first concerted effort in New England for modernization of local building codes 13 years ago. As Building Commissioner of the city at the time, he also organized a group of 150 citizens to draft a new code for Boston building. That code was four years in the making, three years in legis-

lative—hearings and four years under study by a Boston City Council committee. It was still before the Council for consideration when the Grove fire became national news.

"I still believe the code for the city of Boston which has been passed in part is sound and provides the safety the city needs. But with the State setting up a Board of Standards and Appeals and a Legislative Recess Committee adding its voice to the safety issue, confusion is still rampant in the overall picture of fire prevention in Boston."

"Hence, building contractors believe it is a good idea to organize all interests for the purpose of sound thinking on this important issue. That will be the purpose of our meeting next week and of the organization we hope will result from the conference."

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Japan Prepares for Crucial Test

Continued from Page 1

military defeat on the front which has opened the way for a major Allied advance through the mandated islands just as the German defeat at Stalingrad opened the way for the great Russian recovery from the Volga to the Dnieper. And they have reacted the same way and taken the same remedies. The Japanese suddenly have begun telling their own people the truth about the war. Instead of baiting them with glowing promises, they have shifted to goading them with cold, sober fact. Under the lash of real danger, the Japanese Government has tightened its control over civilian life and used facts to justify calls for new sacrifices, for the elimination of all luxuries, for calling up of every last reserve of national energy.

This is what the Germans did after Stalingrad. We saw it and took it as a sign of promising weakness. We tended to assume that German morale, which had been fed on victory, would crack on the Spartan diet of losses. We knew now that such was not the result. The Nazis were able to squeeze an extra ounce of sacrifice and energy out of the already over-strained German people. They responded better to grim warnings than they had to boasting. The collapse which might have been expected after the first shattering defeat of the German Army on the front was stayed off.

Unpredictable Response

Whether the Japanese people will respond in the same way to the same treatment is entirely unpredictable. They may not. But the fact remains that the Germans did respond to such treatment. It therefore follows that to assume a contrary response in Japan may easily be a mistake.

The Japanese outer defense line in the Marshalls and the Solomons is already gone. Its intermediate line in the Carolines and New Guinea is going rapidly. Our victory in the Marshall Islands almost as certainly will take us back to the Philippines as the German disaster at Stalingrad took the Russians to the Dnieper. The Philippines are not as far away today as Rabaul was when Admiral William F. Halsey started his long climb up the ladder of the Solomons and Gen. Douglas MacArthur started back over the Kokoda Trail in New Guinea.

Clearly the Japanese are not calling on their people for new efforts and sacrifices to save their outer or even their intermediate island defenses. These are already as good as gone. But they undoubtedly are calling on them for the same kind of defense of the inner Japanese Empire that Germany is attempting for the inner "Festung Europa."

Japan's eyes are fixed now on the inner area made up of Japan itself, Manchuria, and Northeastern China, just as Germany's eyes are fixed on the central core of

Europe. We can fully expect to be able to surge up toward the main Japanese defenses now as we cleared the Mediterranean of Germans last year and as the Russians cleared their own Western Front.

Hope for Compromise

But if recent events in Europe underlined by the reports of the released internees teach us anything, they do tell us that at the end of our surge forward in the Pacific very possibly will come a new Japanese stand which the Japanese will try to convert into an argument for a compromise of the war.

Everything the correspondents tell us about Germany adds up to such a conclusion about Germany. Its leaders hope that by a supreme effort they will be able to make the task of breaking into the inner fortress so costly we will shrink back from it and accept a compromise. And its people have been molded to that plan, even though fear of the Gestapo may explain it much more than any one other reason. We cannot too lightly discard the same prospect in the Far Eastern war.

Over Billion Goes To 'Black Markets'

NEW YORK, March 1 (AP)—American housewives are paying \$1,200,000,000 tribute yearly to operators of food "black markets," says OPA Administrator Chester Bowles.

He told a New York Times Forum on "The Black Market vs. the American Housewife" last night that "the 'black market' in our country is very great" and is "a national disgrace."

The OPA head estimated that between 3 and 4 per cent of the nation's \$27,000,000,000 food bill this year would go to the "black market," and that overcharges for clothing, tires, gasoline, furniture and other items would account for several million dollars more.

War Horse Gets a Pat



Wide World

Chinese Soldier Likes His Mount

The word from Burma, where this picture was taken, says that the soldier gives his white horse a friendly caress, the animal being his beast of burden, traveling companion, and fellow warrior in a pack artillery unit; but why such a shining mark as a white horse should be used for such dangerous maneuvers is difficult to imagine.

Finland Carefully Considering Peace Plan Offered by Russia

Continued from Page 1

the Russo-Finnish treaty of March, 1940.

According to the 1940 clauses, the whole Karelian Isthmus including Viipuri, Viipuri Bay and islands, would become Russian, the Finns should lease to Russia for 30 years the Hangö Peninsula and an adjacent area, and the Soviet Union agreed to the withdrawal of Russian troops from the Petsamo area in north Finland, which area Finland secured by the peace treaty of 1920. Russia should be given the right of free communications with Norway across the Petsamo region and the right of way by the shortest route across Finnish territory between Russia and Sweden.

Questions which did not enter into the 1940 considerations, but are now raised, concern what is to happen to the Finnish Army, and how to eliminate the German troops, and the final decision regarding the future of the Petsamo area.

Demands Listed

[The Moscow Radio listed the Russian demands as follows:

1. Finland must immediately break relations with Germany and intern all German troops and ships in Finland, with Soviet armed help if necessary.
2. The Russian-Finnish peace treaty of 1940 must be restored with the withdrawal of Finnish troops to the 1940 borders.
3. All Soviet and Allied prisoners in Finland must be released.
4. The question of the partial demobilization of the Finnish Army must be left to future negotiations in Moscow.
5. The question of reparations must be left to future discussions.
6. The question of the future status of Petsamo also must be delayed until future talks.]

Military Movements

Latest Scandinavian reports speak less of the activities of Gen. Franz Dietl's German troops in North Finland than of the move-

ments of Russian troops, with Berlin reporting air attacks against the Russian troops along the Murmansk line. The Russians might, it is maintained here, lead three attacks against the Germans, from Murmansk across tundras, through the forests of Salla so as to cut off the Arctic Highway, and south of Rovaniemi.

Since the Germans hold control of the Arctic Highway, they are well placed, according to some military experts here. They have elasticity of movement, being able to operate fairly freely from operational bases in north Norway, especially along the road from Kirkenes to Narvik.

In view of the importance to the German war production of the Petsamo nickel mines, it is also considered likely that Hitler will order the Germans to hold on as long as possible in that area.

Pehr E. Svinhufvud

LONDON, March 1 (AP)—Pehr Evind Svinhufvud, who passed on in Helsinki yesterday, served as President of Finland from 1931 to 1937. He was regarded by the Finns as one of their national heroes.

Mr. Svinhufvud was the leader of a passive resistance movement during the last war when the Russian Governor General of Finland attempted to have the Finns fight for the Czar. He was defeated for re-election to the Presidency in February, 1937, by the late Kyosti Kallio. He had long been considered one of the leaders of the pro-German bloc in Finland.

'British Are Coming' To Recapture Guns From War of 1812

WITH THE SECOND ARMY ON MANEUVERS, SOMEWHERE IN TENNESSEE, March 1 (AP)—A British Army observer, currently in Tennessee to watch maneuvers, expressed a bit of good-humored vexation with "you Americans" while having dinner at the officers' mess in Lebanon, Second Army officials reported yesterday.

Someone at the get-together last week had mentioned the War College in Washington and the British officer, who was a Lieutenant Colonel of Artillery, perked up his ears.

"Ah, yes," he said. "I know the place well. Guards all over the place—practically have to break your back to get in. And when you do get in, you see nothing but cannon—all prominently marked 'Captured from the British, 1812.' Most deflating, really. You walk in feeling your normal six-foot-two and come out again feeling a perfect midget."

Second Army officers said the Colonel paused a moment and then declared, "Well, I promise you one thing, the minute the armistice is signed a bunch of us are going straight to Washington and recapture the bloody things."

Bowles Discusses Living Cost Index

WASHINGTON, March 1 (AP)—Price Administrator Chester Bowles said last night that the only weakness of the Bureau of Labor Statistics cost of living index is failure to measure "the extent to which clothing quality has deteriorated." He said it gave a "good over-all picture."

The index has been criticized by organized labor as an inadequate barometer of the rise in living costs.

Mr. Bowles said, in a radio address over the blue network, that there is no way of measuring exactly cost effect of "actually shoddy" clothing "sold in many stores today."

The index, he said, "does not reflect the fact that some clothes you buy today do not wear as well as they used to. Nor does it reflect the scarcity of low-cost clothing which many of you have encountered."

Newsprint for Packing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor—Army ordnance depot workers collect and use current magazines to pack certain kinds of war equipment. Thousands of G. I.'s overseas have been the recipients of reading material delivered in this ingenious manner.

Reich's Wall in West Breachable

Continued from Page 1

Germany's eastern frontiers, Hitler will be compelled to call upon his available reserves to stand the gaff and his mobile army in the west will be left with inadequate replacements.

Nevertheless, it is going to take a tremendous effort and a great deal of time to get through the "west wall."

The Germans have pinned all their faith on the west wall. They base this on the strength of the fortifications and the fact that German arms control of the continental coast line with the exception of Italy and Spain and that both these peninsulas are behind mountain walls.

The west wall includes 6,000 individual fortifications. There are hundreds of miles of tank traps, abutments, beach trenches, head-

lands, concealed batteries, rail lines for mobile artillery immediately behind the coast. Ten million tons of cement have been used. The system can only be described as fortifications in depth. There are special garrisons to handle paratroopers.

During four years every conceivable device to prevent landings has been used, and troops, many of which have seen service on the East Front have been assigned to crucial points.

Continuously in Action

Of the 450 divisions in the German Army 250 have been continuously on the Eastern Front. Divisions have been relieved, but the total maintained.

One hundred and fifty divisions—at full strength 3,000,000 men—have been continuously in action. Receiving no reinforcements and with limited replacements many of these divisions have little more than half effective.

Of the remaining 200 divisions 45 have been allotted to Italy, the Balkans, and Greece. About 75 are fixed occupational armies mostly trained in coastal defenses on the "West Wall" from France to Norway. This leaves approximately 80 divisions—the official figure is 60 to 100 divisions—as an army of maneuver to meet all emergencies in the west, east, north, and south.

During the war five yearly classes were mobilized with a maximum of 600,000 yearly, with a total of 3,000,000 called to the colors. An additional 800,000 of those released from industry and agriculture by the influx of foreign workers have gone to the front.

Politically Urgent

Constantly repeated taunting statements here about the Second Front reveal the tension.

Here is the reason: Germany having sacrificed everything to be ready for the big battle in Western Europe it now becomes politically urgent that a battle occur.

Failure of the Russian campaign is serious politically. It has broken

the faith of Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Rumania, and Bulgaria in Hitler's military judgment.

This faith can only be restored by a striking success against an American and British landing force testing the West Wall.

An Allied attack that failed, it is believed here, would change the entire political situation on the Continent, sending Hitler's stock upward. On the success or failure of a decisive battle in the West this year the Germans are therefore ready—seemingly eager—to risk the issue of the war.

They are convinced the supreme test will come by May, but if it doesn't occur they also are prepared to take whatever political advantage is possible from the delay. But they know that a delay, on account of the superior productive power of the United Nations and the impossibility to increase German manpower, will work against them.

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Germans Exert Influence in Turkey

ISTANBUL, March 1 (AP)—The German periodical *Wehrmacht* in its latest issue congratulates the Turks upon getting supplies from the Allies without considering such aid as an obligation to enter the war.

"From the Turkish point of view," *Wehrmacht* said, "it is significant and natural that Ankara will take every opportunity to build up its natural defenses. Turkey rejects, however, the idea of taking up any pledges of a political kind as a result of Allied military supplies."

By Dr. Kurd Albu
Former Legal Counselor
to the Turkish Government
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Temporary breakdown of Anglo-Turkish negotiations, concerning Turkey's entry into the war, or at least more active Turkish support of the Allies, has caused considerable repercussion in the British and Turkish press.

The breakdown seems to have resulted mainly from two developments not mentioned in the British or Turkish press: Steadily growing Russian power in the Black Sea and the adjacent countries, and the very active German propaganda in Turkey, directed in Ankara by the German Ambassador Franz von Papen and in Istanbul by the staff of the German Consulate General.

More than 200 German agents in Turkey are now trying to propagate a negotiated peace and to influence Turkish public opinion against the Allies.

Nazi propaganda denounces the decree of the Supreme Soviet of Peoples' Commissars as an indication of Russian intentions to dominate all nations around the Black Sea and in the Near East, and to create Russian predominance in the Islamic countries such as Arabia, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Syria, and Turkey.

Effect of Propaganda

Reports from Ankara, however, indicate that this propaganda has not essentially influenced Turkish public opinion, with the Russians giving sufficient assurances that Turkish national interests in the Balkans would not be impaired by Russian postwar plans. In the

Turkish press the Soviet Union is no longer accused of hatching sinister plots for the spiritual and economic conquest of the Balkans. In that respect German propagandists have failed in their attempts to stir up the Turks against the Soviets, their old allies since 1921. But the danger, resulting from Nazi propaganda, against the other United Nations, has not entirely been removed. After Hitler's assumption of power, Germany's commercial penetration, steadily increased up to more than 60 per cent of all Turkish exports and imports. Numerous "Aryan experts" and "tourists" spread Nazi ideology.

Turkish students, sent to Germany for education and training and later appointed for active duty as officials, returned infected by Nazi doctrines and impressed by the power of the Nazi war machinery. Until recently, a disguised Nazi propaganda newspaper in German language, the "Turkische Post," was the favorite paper of all German-born residents in Istanbul and Ankara and of many young Turkish intellectuals, educated in Germany.

Nazis Use Disguise

According to Turkish sources, the Turkish Minister of Education has now gathered all students from France, Italy, and Germany in Switzerland, allegedly to protect them from Allied air raids. German "tourists" and "experts" are now severely handicapped in getting visa for Turkey. But reports from Turkey indicate that Nazi agents once again have succeeded in foiling these visitor restrictions, by disguising themselves as diplomatic or important cultural agents.

The director of the Berlin Olympic Institute, Dr. Karl Diem, recently went to Turkey to deliver speeches on physical culture and research work. The director of the German Transcontinent Agency, reportedly the organ of the German Secret Service, was received by the director of the Anatolian Agency in Istanbul, Herr Hans Fritzsche, one of Dr. Goebbels' most active collaborators, made a speech

before the German "Teutonia Club" in Istanbul, the center of all Nazi intrigues and spy activities there, on Jan. 31, 1944. Finally, Prof. Walter Gieseking, the famous German pianist, arrived in Turkey for a concert tour, playing in the "Ankara Palas" Hotel in Ankara under the sponsorship of Ambassador von Papen. Moreover, Professor Gieseking is now making a propaganda tour through the districts damaged by the recent earthquakes, although the Turkish peasants have not the smallest notion or interest for European music.

Treaty Discussion

On the other hand, German radiocasts for Turkey and official statements by Baron V. Stumm, Director of the Department for Near Eastern Affairs in the Berlin Foreign Ministry, are trying to explain that the Anglo-Turkish alliance treaty of October, 1939, does not imply Turkish obligations now to enter the war on the side of the Allies.

The fact that Turkey did not join the Allies after Italy's entry into the war in 1940, or after the invasion of the Balkans by Germany in 1941, or after the conclusion of a German-Turkish friendship pact in June, 1941, are used as chief arguments.

The Turks themselves have used no such excuses for their present inactivity. At the same time, the air raids on London are exploited by German propaganda as indicative of the still unimpaired strength of the Luftwaffe, threatening Turkey in the event of her entry into the war.

It can be presumed that this propaganda is fighting a losing battle in Turkey and will not influence the final decision of Turkey's leaders. In order to propagate the opinion of the Turkish Cabinet, Deputies of the Parliament are touring their constituencies.

Until real Allied military successes in the eastern Mediterranean have been achieved, thus depriving Nazi propaganda in Turkey of its last foothold, a change in the present stalemate is not expected.

New Testament Revised By Protestant Committee

By Grace Miller
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—A revised version of the New Testament that has taken a Protestant interdenominational committee of 18 Greek and Biblical scholars seven years to complete will be put in the publishers' hands this fall, ready for printing when the paper shortage and other wartime production factors permit.

This is not "just another revision." It has been called forth by the discovery of Greek documents which shed new light on the English meaning of many words in the original Greek manuscripts of the New Testament, said Dean Luther A. Weigle of Yale Divinity School in a report to the International Council of Religious Education here.

Dean Weigle is chairman of the committee appointed by the Council in 1929 to revise the 1901 American standard version of the Bible. The copyright of the 1901 version expired in 1929, and the Council, which represents 42 Protestant denominations, took it over and renewed it. Thus the American standard version became the property of the Council.

Work on the Old Testament revision is going forward now, and will require two or three more years, Dean Weigle said.

Reason for Revision
The principal reason for the New Testament's revision, Dean Weigle declared, is the discovery of ancient Greek writings in Egypt and elsewhere which explain the English meaning of many hitherto not understood words in the original New Testament manuscripts.

Archaeologists, he said, have found old recipes, letters, bills, and memorandums, written in the identical Greek of those manuscripts. It was the "talking language" of New Testament days, quite different from the classical Attic Greek used several centuries earlier.

Scholars heretofore, Dean Weigle explained, have had little

knowledge of Greek grammar rules other than those of classical Greek. So when they tried to translate the original New Testament manuscripts into English, the meanings of some of the Greek words—particularly colloquialisms and idioms—were obscure or unknown. Now they are plain.

While this new revision is as modern as those of Moffat or Goodspeed, it still retains the essential characteristics of the King James version, said Dean Weigle. There are no archaisms, however. One outstanding change is the omission of "thou," "thee," and "thine." These words are used only in the language of prayer, when man addresses himself to God.

Simplicity and Dignity

Dean Weigle thinks this new version has all the simplicity and dignity of the King James version, and at the same time he believes it will "carry what the Bible has to say as no other translation does." He does not, he says, undervalue other translations.

Dr. Edgar J. Goodspeed and Dr. James Moffat, authors of the modern versions mentioned above, are members of this American Standard Bible Committee. It was selected by the International Council of Religious Education after canvassing more than 100 ministers, to see what Greek and Bible scholars they thought could best do the work. Though set up in 1929, the Committee did not actually begin work until 1937, because of the depression.

Dean Weigle said the Committee wanted to eliminate the verse numbers in the Bible, but found this was not feasible in a Bible to be used for study. It is a matter of mechanics, he said, so the Committee included the verse numbers in a way that would interfere least with the legibility of the page.

Thomas H. Cullen

WASHINGTON, March 1 (AP)—Representative Thomas H. Cullen (D) of New York, who passed on here yesterday, represented the New York Fourth Congressional District, having served since election as a member of the sixty-eighth Congress which convened March 4, 1919. He was a member of the House Ways and Means Committee, being ranked on that body only by its chairman, Robert L. Doughton of North Carolina.

Mr. Cullen's passing makes the House lineup 216 Democrats, two less than a majority of the full membership, 209 Republicans, four minor parties and six vacancies.

A native of Brooklyn, N. Y., Mr. Cullen received an A. B. degree from St. Francis College. He maintained a home in Brooklyn and was engaged in the marine insurance and shipping business. From 1896 to 1898, he was a member of the New York State Assembly, and from 1899 to 1918, he was a member of the State Senate.

Old Wills Preserved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINCHESTER, Va., March 1—Several will books about 160 years old have been sent to the State Library in Richmond, to be preserved by photographic process for records of the Frederick County Circuit Court by order of Judge Burr P. Harrison. The books are among early records of the local court, which was set up while Virginia still was under the rule of the British crown.

Wartime Report of the Pennsylvania Railroad

SUMMARY OF 97th ANNUAL REPORT which was mailed to stockholders at the end of February. Operating revenues increased \$141,298,532 over 1942. Operating expenses increased \$109,369,984. Taxes increased \$55,826,689, or 44.8% over the previous year. Net income was \$85,418,484, a decrease of \$16,050,309.

THE YEAR 1943

The war continued to dominate the ever increasing transportation effort. While performance was highly satisfactory from the standpoint of meeting every demand of the war emergency, it could not of necessity be wholly adequate from the standpoint of the character of the service performed, particularly the passenger service. Nevertheless, considering the abnormal conditions that prevailed throughout the year, the results as a whole can be viewed as a creditable achievement. There was a heavy increase in the volume of business handled, the railroad being operated to a greater capacity than ever before.

Notwithstanding decreases in rates, operating revenues increased \$141,298,532 due to the greater volume of traffic, both passenger and freight, but this very fact, together with higher costs of material and fuel and increases in wages, resulted in an increase in operating expenses of \$109,369,984. At the same time, taxes increased by \$55,826,689, or 44.8%, over the previous year.

Despite the fact that the Company in 1943 did the largest business in its history, its Net Income was less than in 1942 by some \$16,050,309 because of the substantial increases in operating costs and taxes mentioned above. It seemed wise to maintain the dividend at the same rate as paid in 1942, namely, 5%, or \$2.50 per share. Dividends at this rate were accordingly paid in 1943.

THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY

In 1943, the railroads performed a service unequalled in the history of transportation. They were called upon to handle a volume of freight and passenger traffic exceeding that of the record year 1942.

The ability of the railroads to handle this record volume of traffic was due to further improvements in facilities and operating methods; to splendid cooperation between the railroads, the shippers and employees, the Army and Navy, and other agencies of Government, and to the continued helpful attitude of the Office of Defense Transportation.

The railroads look to the future with the conviction that they will keep in the forefront of industrial progress, and will meet successfully the competition to be expected. They are convinced that no other form of transportation can supplant the railroads unless unintelligent regulation, excessive subsidization of competitors or inequitable taxes shall so overburden them as to deprive them of equality of opportunity, an essential in any sound economic order.

TAXES

The railroads, always a heavily taxed industry, are accustomed to bearing their full share of the cost of government, and well realize that any excessive profits derived from the war effort should be subject to taxation as are the excess profits of any other industry; but the determination of what profits are excessive should not ignore the plain facts respecting the railroad industry, its position and needs.

During the last several decades, the processes of regulation have made it necessary for most of the financing by the

railroads to be done with borrowed money for which they are not given adequate credit in calculating return on investment. Again, the railroads have not been, like other industries, in a position to carry adequate charges for depreciation and obsolescence-amortization, and income which should properly be charged off for these purposes is subject to the excess profits tax. Thus, the railroads find a large part of what is, in fact, no more than a reasonable return on their investment treated as excess profits and subjected to an enormous excess profits tax, where in fact no excess profits exist.

The effect on the railroads of the so-called excess profits tax is not only to deprive them of a reasonable return on their investment, but to prevent them from laying aside out of current earnings the reserves needed for future expenditures which are being made inevitable by wartime conditions and the pressure of wartime traffic.

Sound public policy not only justifies but should require the accumulation by the railroads of large post-war reserves to meet post-war changes in transportation practices and methods, but the tax policy of the Government is heading them along the same unfortunate path as at the close of the last war, when the railroads had to borrow large sums of money and go into debt to revamp their properties.

Today, while the railroads are doing the largest business in their history, it would be advantageous not only to them, but also to the public at large and to railroad employees as a whole, if the tax laws were amended so as to permit the creation now of the reserves needed for post-war rehabilitation, with resulting greater employment in the post-war period.

FUNDED DEBT

The Pennsylvania Railroad System has retired or purchased during the year debt in the hands of the public amounting to \$45,354,220, which, after allowing for the issuance of \$12,240,000 Equipment Trust Obligations, makes a net reduction in debt of System Companies in the hands of the public of \$33,114,220.

During the last five years, there has been a net reduction of \$124,000,000 in the debt of the System in the hands of the public.

STOCKHOLDERS

The Capital Stock of the Company at the close of the year was owned by 209,618 stockholders, an increase of 3,653 compared with December 31, 1942, with an average holding of 62.8 shares.

The management is always appreciative of the cooperation extended by security holders, the public and employees. It recognizes its responsibility to keep the stockholders, the employees and the public generally, informed as to the Company's business, service, finances and other important matters, which is done through advertising in newspapers and magazines, in announcements to the press and in the dissemination of information in other forms, as well as in the annual report.

THE EMPLOYEES

The Board takes pleasure in acknowledging the continued efficiency and loyalty of the employees, which made possible the handling of a volume of traffic exceeding that of any year in the history of the Company.

44,448 employees of the System have entered the Armed Forces, serving in every part of the world, of whom 123 have made the supreme sacrifice.

Many thousands of new employees have had to be trained to take their places, including 21,730 women who are now in the railroad service.

Never were the demands upon the employees so great; never have they met the burden more efficiently and more courageously.

M. W. CLEMENT, President.

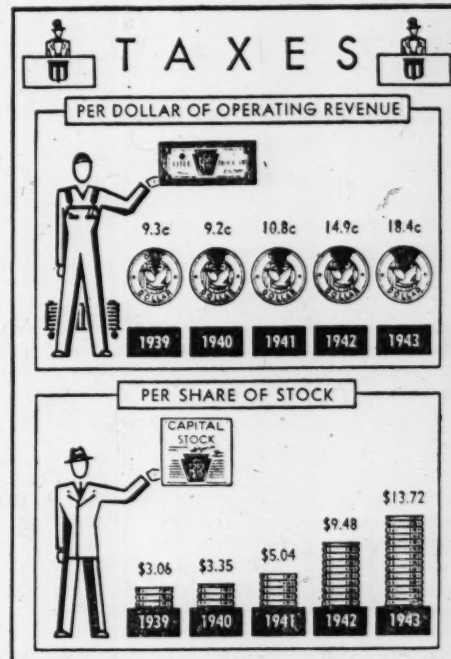
OPERATING RESULTS

	1943	Comparison with 1942
Operating Revenues	\$979,773,155	I \$141,298,532
Operating Expenses	663,510,711	I 109,369,984
Net Revenue	316,262,444	I 31,928,548
Taxes	180,405,491	I 55,826,689
Railway Operating Income	135,856,953	D 23,898,141
Hire of Equipment and Joint Facility Rents	8,310,542	D 6,166,208
Net Railway Operating Income	127,546,411	D 17,731,933
Non-Operating Income, chiefly dividends and interest on securities owned	42,503,518	I 1,406,637
Gross Income	170,049,929	D 16,325,296
Fixed Charges, chiefly rentals paid to leased roads, and interest on the Company's debt	84,631,445	D 274,987
Net Income	85,418,484	D 16,050,309
Appropriations to Sinking and Other Funds, etc.	1,924,119	D 794,112
Retirement of matured Debt—Penna. R. R. Co.	17,311,000	D 13,069,000
(Does not include \$28,425,431 of matured debt of leased lines retired)		
Dividend of 5% (\$2.50 per share)	32,919,383	
Transferred to credit of Profit and Loss	33,263,980	D 2,187,197

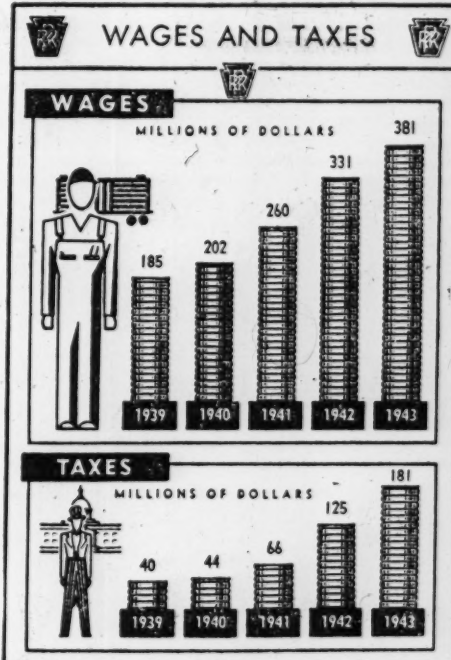
THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

Serving the Nation

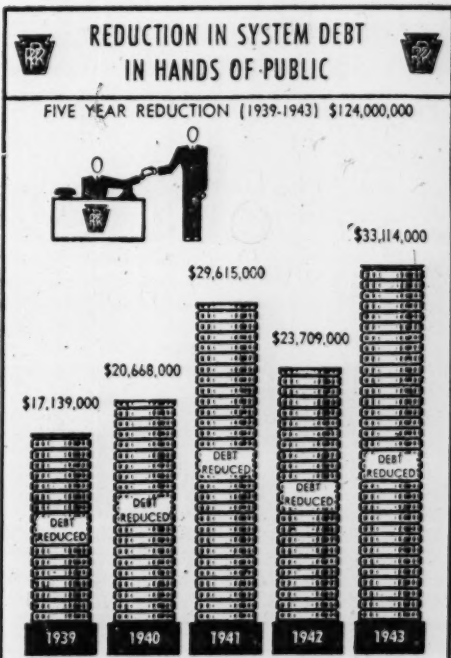
BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS



Taken as a whole—taxes—the Company's chief burden, amounted to 18.4 cents out of each dollar of operating revenue, the equivalent of 27.4% upon the Capital Stock, or \$13.72 per share, an increase of \$4.24 per share over 1942. As a result of the heavy increase in taxes, the Net Income of the Company was less than in 1942, notwithstanding the large increases in revenues from operations.



Recent wage increases, together with vacations with pay, based on present force, are estimated to increase the expenses of the Company by approximately \$45,000,000 annually.



During the last five years, there has been a net reduction of \$124,000,000 in the debt of the System in the hands of the public.



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Trend Back to Ballad Singing Seen Through Soldier Songs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Ballad singing appears to be coming into its own again with the great crescendo of marching songs, parodies, and what not among the various armies of the world. Outside the military, an artist of minstrelsy who is making a place for himself in the entertainment world is Richard Dyer-Bennet.

But let him tell the story of ballad singing in his own words. "Ballad singing, when it is really art, must be the telling of a human experience as though it were... your own."

To listen to him sing "The Streets of Laredo," an American cowboy song in the great ballad tradition, or "The House Carpen-

ter," the American version of "The Demon Lover," a long-lived old European folk song, or any other of the 350 songs in his repertoire, is to feel the earnestness of his story telling in song. It is not done by facial gymnastics nor with gesture or contortion, but in his voice and his own conviction that he has an interesting story to tell that the listener will want to hear.

It's Story That Counts

He says a ballad of 15 verses with an accompaniment, be it ever so tuneful upon first hearing, holds the listener through to the end more because he wants to hear the story unfold than because he likes the tune.

To acquire crystal clear enunciation, Mr. Dyer-Bennet spent the entire first year of his voice training doing nothing but talk. It was the theory of his teacher that the natural use of the voice is for talking, and one had best learn to do that properly before trying to use it for singing. He then went to Sweden to absorb all he could of the art of minstrelsy from Sven Scholander, whose fame as a minstrel was great throughout Europe. At last Mr. Dyer-Bennet knew he was ready for audiences, not only for the practice of singing to them, but to watch and study their response to him, to find out whether he was telling the story in song successfully.

Began in Opera

His first public performance came under Wheeler Beckett with a solo part in Hansel and Gretel. His artistry began to make itself felt and known, largely through radio work and recordings. His concert debut at Town Hall in New York City comes Saturday. Ballad singing, Mr. Dyer-Bennet hopes, will be revived in public popularity as a result of the soldier songs of today, and not only will

Revives Minstrelsy



James Kollar

Richard Dyer-Bennet

Singer who will make his debut on Saturday evening, March 4, in an evening of minstrelsy at Town Hall in New York City.

people want to listen, but someone, either an established poet or someone not yet known, will reintroduce the composing of ballads. He himself has written a number of them, most of which are keyed closely to the day's news and used in his Office of War Information radio programs.

Farrell Group in Argentina Reports New Revolt Quelled

Continued from Page 1

held at headquarters of another regiment, a dispatch direct from Buenos Aires said late this morning, and his regiment was returning to its headquarters under command of officers loyal to General Farrell's government.

Camped Near Capital

The regiment camped this morning at Lomas de Zamora, 20 miles from Buenos Aires. The troops occupied the Town Hall and modern residential buildings where regimental officers were meeting when one reporter arrived there.

The newsman saw light artillery and several machine guns on both sides of the main avenue in Lomas de Zamora where the regiment had taken up combat positions.

Apparently the attempted revolt did not extend beyond Duco's own unit.

The communiqué announcing

the "successful" revolt was read over the official Buenos Aires Radio at 6:10 a. m., an hour after a previous communiqué that quiet prevailed in Argentina.

There was a strict censorship in Buenos Aires.

Last night's confused events, in Buenos Aires followed close upon a day of extreme tension during which elements of the Argentine Navy, long displeased with the chaos existing in the Government, demanded either that General Ramirez be permitted to resume full presidential powers, or resign his power to the Supreme Court instead of General Farrell.

Navy Withholds Action

These proposals were reported to be still before the Argentine ruling faction when Colonel Duco decided to march his troops from the arsenal in the city. It appeared he acted either without the co-operation of the Navy or at least before the Navy was prepared to move.

The Navy had not shown any sign of activity by mid-morning. Gen. Arturo Rawson, co-leader of the June revolution and President for two days, was said to have been taken from his home to the War Ministry, being released after some hours. General Rawson often has been mentioned as a likely leader of a pro-democratic revolution.

Meanwhile, General Ramirez stayed at his presidential estate of Olivos. If he played a role in Colonel Duco's spectacular gesture, he gave no sign.

The Argentine people generally were unaware of last night's activities. Both the Post Office and Government House were virtually unguarded.

Several Army officers were reported arrested at Police Headquarters.

Salary for Salarium

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Davis Assured Governorship In Louisiana

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 1

—Louisiana Democratic voters rejected yesterday a group of candidates for State office who advocated a return to the "liberal government of the late Huey P. Long" and elevated to the Governorship Jimmie H. Davis, the author of "You Are My Sunshine," who campaigned with a hillbilly band.

In laying the ghost of "Longism," the voters also defeated the bid for State and party power of the "Old Regular" organization of New Orleans and its leader, Mayor Robert S. Maestri, unable during the second primary campaign to deliver an expected heavy majority from the metropolitan area.

A majority of the members of the Louisiana Congressional delegation also had supported the "Old Regular" candidates, led by a former Congressman and Huey Long's one-time attorney, Lewis L. Morgan, who opposed Mr. Davis for the Governorship.

The unofficial vote from 1,367 of the State's 1,865 precincts gave Mr. Davis 190,474 and Mr. Morgan 158,808.

New Orleans, citadel of the "Old Regular" Long faction, gave Mr. Morgan less than a 3,000 vote lead over Mr. Davis. Mr. Davis' supporters had counted on having to overcome about a 30,000 Morgan lead in the city.

The contest for Democratic nomination for Governor and other offices means election in Democratic Louisiana.

Mr. Davis' appeal for the election of Mr. J. Emile Verret for Lieutenant Governor appeared to have been answered by the voters. In 1,367 of 1,865 precincts they gave Verret 185,099 votes while Earl Long garnered 161,876. Nevertheless, Long would not concede defeat.

The "Old Regular" Long choice for Attorney General, Joe T. Cawthorn, on the basis of 1,344 precincts had 159,246 votes against his Davis-ticket opponent, Fred S. Leblanc, of Baton Rouge, who had 176,523.

Lend-Lease Linked to Victory By Crowley at House Hearing

Continued from Page 1

are interested in knowing about Lend-Lease operations."

Disclosing various aspects of Lend-Lease aid given to Britain, Russia, and China, Mr. Crowley reported:

1. Britain alone today is producing more planes than all the factories at Hitler's command in Europe, but this could not have been achieved without the \$460,000,000 worth of aircraft engines and parts sent the United Kingdom under Lend-Lease and the \$240,000,000 worth of additional engines and parts by cash purchase. Lend-Lease aviation helps power the 1,000-plane RAF raids. Approximately 4,800,000 tons of steel and 460,000 tons of nonferrous metals have been shipped to the United Kingdom under Lend-Lease.

Reverse Lend-Lease has made the destructive raids of United States Air Forces in Britain possible. American planes have flown from huge air bases built, equipped and served by the British. Many American pilots are flying Spitfires built in England. Others are flying American planes powered by British Rolls-Royce Merlin engines.

2. Russia as of the first of this year has received more than 7,800 planes, 5,000 of them sent in 1943 alone. Three thousand have been ferried all the way by air. The Soviet Air Force has also received about 740,000 tons of aviation gasoline, and 145,000 tons of refinery equipment have been sent for installation in the U. S. S. R. to help it to supply its own needs. More than 170,000 trucks, 33,000 jeeps, and about 25,000 other military vehicles have gone to Russia via Lend-Lease. It has also received more than 4,700 tanks and tank destroyers, 100,000 submachine guns, 1,350,000 tons of steel, 384,000 tons of aluminum, copper and other metals, and \$400,000,000 of industrial equipment.

3. In the Far East the nations have pooled their commands, their manpower, and their resources. With the Burma Road closed more pilots are flying the "hump" from India than there were in all the American civil airlines before the war. During the last three months of last year more cargo was flown this route than was carried in the entire remainder of the year.

Activity in Burma

American engineers, also, are busy building the Ledo Road through Upper Burma. There Lieut. Gen. Joseph Stilwell's Chinese soldiers, armed in India with American weapons, are clearing a path through Japanese positions in the jungle.

In the Southwest Pacific, Lend-Lease and reverse Lend-Lease are conspicuous. Dutch fliers, escaped from the Indies, trained in Mississippi under Lend-Lease, fly American planes, eat Australian food and wear Australian clothing.

Fourteen per cent of America's total war costs have gone for Lend-Lease. Mr. Crowley showed in charts presented to the Committee. The total of \$20,000,000,000 was broken down about as follows:

Planes, guns, other	\$10,800,000,000
munitions, production	4,100,000,000
Industrial items	4,100,000,000
Foodstuffs for soldiers	2,500,000,000
Warworkers	2,500,000,000
Services: Ship repairs,	2,500,000,000
pilot training	2,500,000,000
Total	\$30,000,000,000

Change in Proportions
In another chart Mr. Crowley showed how the relative proportions of these categories changed.

Signs Are Taken to Indicate U. S. Coolness to Farrell Rule

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 1—Suspended somewhere between recognition and nonrecognition the Farrell Regime in Argentina is anxiously waiting the decision of other American republics as to its legitimacy.

Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., Acting Secretary of State, promised reporters that within a day or so the consulting American republics should have reached some conclusion as to Argentina's status. His comment that the exchange of views had taken longer than anticipated is interpreted here as suggesting the adopting of a policy of nonrecognition, since if there had been no doubts as to the legality of the new regime's origin, and of its friendliness to the United Nations, approval could have been quickly given. The very fact that it was found necessary to have an exchange of views supports the nonrecognition theory.

It was learned today that at the Sunday meeting between Mr. Stettinius and the new Argentine Ambassador, Dr. Adrian Escobar, the Acting Secretary of State emphasized the seriousness with which the United States Government viewed developments in Buenos Aires.

Every move by the Farrell regime since seizing power last Thursday has been designed to quiet doubts of other American republics as to its legal right to authority and to win the support of the forces that dominate Argentine politics.

General Farrell took the title of Acting President, Gen. Diego Luis Mason became Acting Foreign Minister, Gen. Juan Pistarini was named Acting Navy Minister and Col. Juan Peron, leader of the colonels' clique and the power behind the Farrell Government, became Acting Minister of War. The inability of General Farrell to get a navy man to head the Navy Ministry caused considerable comment and in a move to win over the Navy which had held aloof so far in this shortlived revolt he yesterday named Rear Admiral Alberto Teissaire to the Navy Post.

The Argentine Supreme Court which presumably might provide a convenient shield to protect the pretense of legality of the Farrell regime has so far failed to co-operate. Supreme court members absented themselves from the swearing in of Colonel Peron as Acting War Minister, and it was the Supreme Court President Roberto Repetto to whom General Ramirez is said to have sent his resignation last Thursday explaining it was done under pressure.

Ration Book Turns Up

LANCASTER, Pa. (AP)—A cablegram from England ended Mrs. Charles Morrison's several weeks' search for a missing ration book. Her son, Master Sergeant Walter G. Morrison, wired "found your number four ration book in pocket. Will return by mail."

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Indian Blocs Censure Viceroy For Political Indefiniteness

By C. K. Cumming

NEW DELHI, India, March 1—Viscount Wavell's recent address to the Central Legislative drew

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Mud Seems Part of War



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No Fox Would Live in This Foxhole

A real foxhole is warm and dry, and that's where the foxholes of the Battle of Bougainville were so different, as this picture of a machine-gun team muddled to their knees, shows. But they took a good toll of the Japanese forces in the two days' and two nights' fighting that took place.

ture and to arrangements being made for industrialists, health officers and others to visit Britain, and perhaps America, in order to study the progress made in those countries along these lines.

Bombay Plan Praised

In a significant passage the Viceroy welcomed constructive suggestions put forward in the Bombay plan for India's economic development by a number of prominent businessmen and said the views of the authors were the same as those of the Government in regard to objects to be achieved.

U. S. Seizes Admiralties, Closing Net on Rabaul

Continued from Page 1

and to the Japanese-held New Guinea coast.

Their strategic value lies in the fact that they provide a base from which it will be possible to maintain closer observation of the waters north of Rabaul, thereby tightening the air and sea blockade which is slowly strangling that big Japanese bastion.

As an Allied base, the Admiralties also secure the right flank of the Allied supply line along the New Guinea coast.

The surprise landing was made as a climax to reports that the Japanese garrison in the Admiralties had shown signs of steady weakening. Recent bombing by the United States Army 5th Air Force had met with progressively smaller resistance and it was believed that the air blockade and bombardment had destroyed most of the enemy's defense installations.

A streamlined invasion force was organized quickly under the command of Rear Admiral Daniel E. Barbey in order to seize the islands before the enemy either could reinforce them or retire completely. Enemy resistance to the operation was apparently at a minimum although casualty figures have not yet been released here.

One of the most significant aspects of the operation was the maintenance of constant air coverage by bombers and fighters which had to fly nearly 800 miles from the nearest Allied air base at Finschhafen.

Encirclement Extended

The paucity of enemy resistance, despite the obvious strategic value of the Admiralties, was taken as a further indication that the enemy may have given up hope of hanging on to Rabaul. Although the Admiralties actually are not the closest Allied base to Rabaul, their

Charitable Gifts Double in 1943

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 1—Philanthropic contributions were more than doubled last year by citizens of New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, St. Louis, and Washington, D. C., with nearly 90 cents in each charitable dollar going to war relief agencies of one kind or another, according to a survey by the John Price Jones Corporation Feb. 29. The over-all sum amounted to \$120,846,785, a 54 per cent increase over the 1942 total for the seven cities surveyed by the corporation in its 13th study of charitable donations. Los Angeles bequests, included for the first time this year, added \$14,356,617 to that figure.

The study, which tabulates only the larger gifts recorded in the public prints, reported that donations toward education and organized social work fell off by 52 and 49 per cent, respectively, while gifts for health and religious purposes were upped 20 and 21 per cent over 1942. Gifts to foreign relief doubled, amounting to \$10,157,072 in the past year.

though there might be a difference on various points.

There is no doubt that publication of this plan, sometimes described as the "10,000 Crore Plan," involving as it does a graduated expenditure of 10,000 crores of rupees over a period of 15 years, is the most important thing that has happened on the domestic side during recent months.

Its authors are responsible for some great war industries. They are co-operating with the Government by serving on various advisory reconstruction committees. They are all nationalist and Congress-minded to the core.

seizure by American ground troops extends the encirclement which was begun when New Zealand troops landed recently on the Green Islands north of Bougainville.

It is pointed out here that aside from possible small-scale evacuation via submarine or small surface craft, some 50,000 Japanese in New Britain and at Rabaul are hopelessly trapped.

Though Manus Island, largest of the Admiralties, still is technically in Japanese hands, the landing at Los Negros deprives it of any usefulness. Though it may be garrisoned by a small enemy force, it represents only a future mop-up exercise.

Grace Line Awards Medals for Valor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 1—The Grace Line, a branch of the United States Merchant Marine, whose vessels sail the once submarine-infested waters of the South Atlantic and the Caribbean Sea, disclosed that it has awarded 14 gold medals for valor during the past 18 months.

Announcement of the awards had been suppressed because the medals were for bravery in action or extraordinary feats of navigation and seamanship by men and officers during ship sinkings, and it felt that such information might aid the enemy. Restrictions, however, have been released as the submarines have been cleaned out. The medals were given to masters, chief officers and mates, a chief engineer, an able-bodied seaman, an oiler, a radio operator and a cadet. Four of the men have not actually received them in person. One, a ship's master was taken captive by a German submarine, while the other three have had no chance to be decorated because of the press of their sea duties.

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Truk Held Neutralized Base As Result of Single U. S. Raid

Continued from Page 1

of Feb. 16 appears to have left the base helpless.

Supporting this theory, observers point out although the damage at Truk could be repaired, the Japanese dare not risk another concentration of shipping there since the United States Navy's recent demonstrations of far-reaching hitting power.

Meanwhile the raiding of those bases in the Marshall Islands that remain in the hands of the Japanese Navy proceeds, although the Navy continues the policy of not mentioning specific targets.

This policy is based on the assumption that communications are so thoroughly damaged by this time that the Japanese on the islands under air attack are unable to keep Tokyo informed.

The fate of enemy garrisons on Maloelap, Jaluit, Wotje and other eastern Marshalls is uncertain. It is estimated that the Japanese had 3,000 men on Eniwetok and 4,000 on Kwajalein. Approximately 6,000 to 10,000 enemy troops may remain on the eastern atolls. This estimate is unofficial and is based on the theory the Japanese were expecting the attack on the eastern atolls first and garrisoned them more heavily.

So far as official information is available here there is no hint whether these remaining bases will be attacked shortly or will be kept under blockade and aerial

attack until the enemy forces and defenses grow softer.

The Japanese possibly may undertake evacuation by submarines or other means, attempting to duplicate the successful withdrawal from Kiska, but the chances of a repeat performance are regarded as slim because the skies over the Marshalls are dominated by United States planes and the adjoining waters by United States ships, while the Central Pacific offers no protective cover of fog.

No Interference

That the eastern Marshalls and eastern Carolinas have been effectively neutralized is indicated by the absence of any reference to Japanese interference in recent releases from Pearl Harbor.

Among the latest reported air strikes were raids by Army 7th Air Force bombers and Navy searchplanes against the Carolinas and Marshalls Feb. 26 and 27.

Army bombers hit Ponape Feb. 27 with 30 tons of explosives. On the previous day Navy planes struck at Kusaie, an extreme eastern Caroline base, and Army planes continued attacks on unspecified Marshall atolls.

The eventual expansion of bombing operations in the Carolinas to include new attacks may be expected, according to Brig. Gen. Robert W. Douglas, Jr., of the 7th AAF here.

Dewey Demands Strong Peace But One Based on Fellowship

NEW YORK, March 1 (AP)—

Gov. Thomas E. Dewey declared last night that terms of peace must be "enforceable but flexible" and "based on a growing sense of fellowship between people."

Speaking at a Madison Square Garden rally opening the American Red Cross' 1944 war fund drive for \$200,000,000, Gov. Dewey added that the peace "must be built so strong that neither discouragement, selfishness nor the arrogant mouthings of ambitious men can again lead them into wars of conquest."

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt shared the speakers' platform with Gov. Dewey.

"This must be no paper peace," Gov. Dewey said in a prepared address. "It must not be the dictated result of personal conferences... the peace for which we fight must provide peoples

everywhere with simple, understandable means of bringing an end to the horror of war."

The work of the Red Cross, he stated, is "the living proof of the relationship which must be the foundation of the peace we propose to win else there will be no peace."

Mrs. Roosevelt said that as great as the money raising task was, it was not as great as the work of the Red Cross workers.

She interviewed Miss Mary K. Browne, former National Tennis Champion and now Red Cross Supervisor of Canteen Service in the South and Southwest Pacific.

Miss Browne, who Mrs. Roosevelt met on a trip to Australia, told of the American service men's appreciation of the Red Cross and of the co-operation extended by Australians and New Zealanders. Mayor F. H. La Guardia introduced heroes from the various branches of service.

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Minister Discusses Russia And Roman Catholic Church

NEW YORK, March 1 (AP)—The Rev. Dr. Guy Emery Shipley, editor of The Churchman, a national Episcopal magazine, declared that "one of the most powerful anti-Russian organizations has been the Roman Catholic Church."

Addressing a gathering of 1,500 at Grace Episcopal Church here on Feb. 27 honoring the 26th anni-

versary of the Red Army, Dr. Shipley said: "The propaganda against Russia has been done skillfully and continuously by some of its (the Roman Catholic Church) best leaders, among them Monsignor Fulton J. Sheen, whose propaganda, along with that of Father Joseph Thorman, against the Republic of Spain was so effective in misleading millions of citizens of the United States."

Situation Explained

Declaring that "every intelligent American now knows, far too late, that the first large-scale battles for democracy in the present war were fought by the Loyalist armies of Spain," the Minister said: "But throughout that conflict, Monsignor Sheen and Father Thorman were telling the people of America that we must give no help to the Loyalists against Franco—who had been designated by the Pope as the Christian Generalissimo."

Dr. Shipley, who recently returned from a visit to Great Britain, said the British people were ashamed that, for so long, they "had swallowed anti-Russian propaganda."

Churches Crowded

He said the Archbishop of York had told him of seeing many crowded churches in Russia.

"There was no doubt of the Archbishop of York's faith in the Christian people of Russia," he declared.

The meeting was marked by the singing, probably for the first time in an American church, of the new

Forecast Conflict



Tehyi Hsieh

Chinese who warned United States in 1907 of Japanese threat.

anthem of the Soviet Union. The meeting was sponsored by the Greenwich Village Committee of American-Soviet Friendship.

[Editor's Note: The Christian Science Monitor published in an Associated Press dispatch from Moscow on Feb. 8, a resume of an article in Izvestia, the official Soviet newspaper, imputing a pro-Fascist attitude to the Vatican. The next day the Monitor played to Soviet criticism of the Vatican.]

Chinese Who Warned U. S. 'Felt' Tokyo Threat in 1907

By Pearl Strachan

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston
"blue-button" mandarin of the old regime.
That day we had chatted quickly, in passing, on the Japanese aggression, and he had looked troubled as he said that he greatly feared that if no one went to China's assistance, the conflict might prove too much for it, and eventually there might be a "ganging up" of the yellow and darker races against the white.
An article in this newspaper, dated Feb. 9, 1933, reports him as urging American students to form more crystallized opinions of the entire situation in the Far East. A month later he was saying, apropos of Yosuke Matsuoka's invitation in Washington, to investigate the mandated islands in the Pacific, which Japan denied having fortified.

Fortification Termed Inevitable
"It is only natural that Mr. Matsuoka should use this invitation as a bluff, when the fact remains that Japan is planning the conquest of Asia and these mandates. These islands, which were formerly in the hands of the Germans, have been the hope of the Japanese for 35 years as the connecting links for a navy supreme in the Orient, and the fortification of these islands by Japan is inevitable despite all Japanese denials."

Japanese Blamed
On the luncheon table, beside my plate, lay a clipping from the Boston Evening Transcript reporting that speech, which blamed the Japanese for recent Shanghai riots and continued:

"Japan tells the Chinese that it is a straight line from Guam to Yap through the Marshall Islands to the Philippines and Australia. If the Philippines were swept out of the way, there would be no obstacle left in front of Australia."

Japan tells us that if she took the Philippines—which she could do because the American power is only moral—the proposed Singapore fortification would fizzle out. Then 'what could a handful of white oppressors do to withstand the teeming millions of rising Orientals?' the Japanese ask."

He also had called attention to the fact that there were 480,000,000 Chinese; 55,000,000 Japanese; 350,000,000 Indians, and 180,000,000 Javanese, Siamese, and Annamese, and that if Japan could gather them all together, it could crush the 5,000,000 Australians, whose ground it coveted for expansion. "Every day," he had said, "she tells us in our newspaper, 'Why should we remain apart when, by combining as one yellow race of two branches, we can act at this time when other nations have not recovered from the World War and cannot keep us from profiting from the mistakes of others?'"

As I finished reading the Transcript report of 1925, I recalled a day during the Manchurian invasion when I bumped into my learned friend in Park Square. He was rushing to court on one of his countless errands of mercy, probably to help some Cantonese waiter prove that his entrance papers had been in order. His Westernized "busy-ness" has, in times past more than in the present, caused some of his more conservative countrymen to lift their eyebrows. And it often has amused his American friends to find such energy and ceaseless activity in a

man. "What do you think they're telling the school children?" he went on. "Such fibs as that the steam engine was invented by a Japanese. Should Chiang or his handful of leaders be assassinated, the puppet-Japanese-China would be easy prey. It would have a direct influence on India, and the rising tide of color would be a terrible menace to the Western World."

As for emperor-worship becoming an asset if freed from military power? He sighed. He is a graduate of Cambridge University, this native of Changchow, with years of firsthand study in China's diplomatic service in Europe, Asia, and Australia. He is a deep student of philosophy, a Methodist, a Mason, and one of the six Chinese Shrine members in the United States.

He said, "How can that Emperor-worship become an asset if freed from military power? What authority of the Far East can deny that every Japanese Emperor, from the first to the present, has been a militarist himself?" "Confucius said," and he smiled, "Of greatest benefit to his fellows is the man who looks ahead, with a clear vision and a conscientious effort to achieve the good."

Point Values
WASHINGTON, March 1 (AP)—Sharp reductions in the ration-point values of pork and many beef cuts will go into effect Sunday.

But the ration values of veal, lamb, mutton, butter, cheese, lard, and all other fats and dairy products will remain unchanged through March, the Office of Price Administration said Feb. 29 in announcing the revision.

Only the values of spare ribs are unaffected in a general reduction of pork points. The cuts range from one to three points, bringing the average ration value of pork down to 1.7 points a pound. Beef cuts used for roasts, rib steaks, and steaks are also reduced.

The point value of canned and ready-to-eat beef and pork items are reduced from 1 to 4 points, while many variety meats and some types of sausage also are decreased in ration cost.

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the South alone" in interracial re-
lations, and reaffirmed "our belief
in our allegiance to establish
white supremacy."
The resolution, adopted with
only a few dissenting "noes," said
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Japan Fights for Admiralties—Nazis Open New Drive in Italy

Continued from Page 1

outskirts of the railway center of Pskov in the north. According to a German report, the Red Army has crossed the narrow stream connecting the great Peipus Lake with the smaller Pskov and already are debouching into Estonian territory between the lakes.

South Pacific:

U. S. Consolidates Hold on Admiralties

American troops were reported pushing ahead in their job of consolidating their foothold in the Admiralty Islands after overwhelming Japanese resistance which developed soon after the initial landing on Los Negros Island Feb. 29.

This bold thrust which carried the Americans across the Bismarck Sea to the Admiralties and gained them possession of one of the two principal airfields in the island group is not immediately the stage-

Marine Head Scents Japanese 'Possum'

By the Associated Press
Washington, March 1—Lieut. Gen. Alexander A. Vandegrift, Commandant of the Marines, believes Japan is "playing possum" in an attempt to lure the United States into unwarranted optimism.

The enemy's hope, he said today, is to create what the Japanese Premier has described as "the golden opportunity to destroy the American Fleet at a single master stroke."

But, General Vandegrift added, "we have no intention of being lured into letting down our guard. Wherever and whenever the Fleet moves forward, and wherever and whenever Marines go ashore, we shall be prepared to assure, in every way possible, the success of our mission."

giving blow to the Japanese that was the loss of the Gilbert Islands and two of the Marshall Islands in the Central Pacific—at least not in the point of men, equipment, and bases lost.

But as the beginning of the culmination of a series of strategic moves conceived and directed by Gen. Douglas MacArthur, the landing very likely will play an early and decisive part in the elimination of Rabaul, New Britain, as pivotal point of the enemy's offensive and defensive operations, and may have a far-reaching effect upon the Allies' success in cutting off Japan proper from its outer de-

fenses and sources of raw material in the Southwest Pacific.

The occupation of the Admiralties nearly will complete the offensive pattern, whose unfolding since the American landing on New Georgia Island with its Munda airfield last June has successfully ended Rabaul's function as a supply-line terminus, has driven merchant and naval shipping from its harbors, neutralized its airfields, and converted it from a formidable offensive threat into a defensive liability.

Looking beyond the early effect on the outcome of the Allied campaign in the Bismarck Sea, islands, "whose end is now clearly in sight," said General MacArthur, possession of the Admiralties will place Allied planes as near Truk from the south as they now are from newly won bases in the Western Marshalls.

From the Admiralties, moreover, Allied planes can pivot westward to cover the northern coasts of New Guinea and northward against the southernmost islands in the chain extending from Japan proper through the Bonins, Mariannes, and Carolines.

Unless the Japanese High Command is able and willing to send far more powerful naval and air relief than it has risked against any Allied advance for many months, the garrisons on New Britain, Buka and New Ireland will be left virtually on their own, with steadily diminishing supplies, ammunition, and air protection, the last of which already is so inadequate as to be virtually nonexistent.

Japanese Navy:

Vice-Chiefs Named In Reorganization

Reorganization of the Japanese Navy High Command has been completed with establishment of a "two vice-chief system" under Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, Navy Minister, the Tokyo Radio said in a broadcast recorded by the United States Government monitors.

The reorganization is in line with Premier Hideki Tojo's announced policy of co-ordinating the military and political leadership of Japan. In addition to his job of Navy Minister, Admiral Shimada also holds the post of Chief of the Naval General Staff.

The Navy Ministry announced Admiral Nishizo Tsukahara, Chief of Naval Aviation Headquarters, has been made Vice-Chief of the General Staff "along with" Rear Admiral Seichi Ito.

Vice-Admiral Yorio Sawamoto, promoted to full admiral, was made Acting Vice-Minister of the Navy.

Vice-Admirals Shiro Takasu and Naokuni Nomura were raised to the rank of full admiral, bringing the number on the active list to 13.

Admirals Sawamoto and Tsukahara were appointed members of the Supreme Japanese War Council.

Italy:

Nazi Secret Weapon Is 'Explosion' Tank

German troops, armed with a



Associated Press

Gen. Markian Popov

In command of Russian troops which have cleared the rail line from Novosokolniki through Dno and which are assaulting Pskov from the southeast.

new "secret-weapon" tank loaded with explosives, have attacked the Anzio beachhead, and Allied headquarters said this may be a third great offensive aimed at driving invasion troops into the sea.

The Nazis opened a heavy attack midway between Carroceto and Cisterna Feb. 29, and this was growing stronger.

Artillery duels thundered, and front dispatches said the enemy had pounded the beachhead with the heaviest bombardment since the initial landings.

Headquarters disclosed the Germans had used new radio-controlled tanks, bearing 1,000-pound charges and designed to blow up within Allied lines, in their second major offensive against the beachhead, but that the Allied artillery had exploded 14 of them before they reached the Allied line. The blasts probably caused great damage to Nazi positions instead.

An official announcement described the Nazi radio-controlled tanks as having a low silhouette, with a radio aerial for directing it and then exploding it by remote control against a chosen target.

The former Lehr Regiment, a crack unit which had been stationed permanently in the great German training center of Doberitz to demonstrate the latest weapons and tactics, was brought to Italy to put the tanks into action.

With great fanfare, the regiment, now known as the 300th Infantry, paraded before the main Nazi forces and staged an abortive demonstration of the new weapon. The tank wheels spun around, but the tanks themselves failed to move at that time.

Used in the second offensive against the beachhead, none of the tanks actually reached Allied lines, falling victim to artillery fire.

The Germans struck at the beachhead at two points Feb. 28 and 29 and continued to "exert

pressure" without result, headquarters said.

There were no details on the thrust against the eastern half of the beachhead between Carroceto and Cisterna, but if it develops into a major offensive, it would be the third attempt to wipe out the strongly held Allied sector.

Allied artillery and bombers replied with United States planes hammering Nazi troops and tanks massed in the Cisterna area.

The Germans were probing beachhead lines, apparently seeking a soft spot, and Nazi tanks appeared in increasing numbers.

Allied artillery and mortars broke up a small but determined attack on British positions in the ravine-cut Molella area southwest of Carroceto, where close fighting continued.

Allied airmen flew some 700 sorties over the beachhead on Feb. 29—compared with 30 by the Germans—and delivered their heaviest blow at enemy concentrations around Cisterna.

United States invaders dumped 14 tons of bombs in an hour's attack there, an average of 500 pounds of explosive a minute, ripping into the Nazi camp. War-hawks drove home the blow with 1,000-pound bombs, and just before dusk bombers pounded the town of Cisterna itself.

Russia:

Germans Battle To Retain Pskov

Russian troops were reported fighting on the outskirts of Pskov as the battle for that great German communications base and key to control of the Baltic continued.

"Our troops are overcoming German resistance and advancing swiftly," a Russian communiqué declared.

The bulletin said that Red Army troops had captured more than 250 additional towns and villages, including Pogorelka, six miles north of Pskov, and Kutuzovo, 11 miles to the east.

Helsingfors dispatches routed through Stockholm, meanwhile, reported a Soviet drive across ice-bound Lake Peipus had established bridgeheads on the Estonian shore and asserted the Russians also were attacking across the narrows between Lakes Peipus and Pskov, 35 miles northeast of the Baltic gateway city. There was no immediate Russian confirmation of these reports.

Twenty-eight miles southeast of Pskov, Soviet columns stormed into Malkova, three miles from the railway running south from Pskov to Polotsk and 11 miles from the Pskov-Ostrov-Warsaw trunk line, both possible escape corridors for the Nazis. At Malkova, the Russians were within 26 miles of the Latvian border.

Thirty-seven miles further to the southeast, other Red Army troops, driving up from the Novosokolniki area, defeated the 218th German Infantry Division and captured the large town of Novorzhev, mounting an additional threat to the Pskov-Polotsk railway, the Moscow bulletin said.

The Germans were fighting desperately to hold the Soviet advance, the communiqué said, mining roads, blowing up bridges, and staging frequent but ineffective counterattacks.

Moscow reported a new Soviet offensive in the Ukraine south of the iron ore city of Krivoi Rog, where the Russians were declared to have captured 70 towns in a 26-mile drive down the Ingulets River to Nikolaevka.

Burma:

4,500 Japanese Casualties Reported

Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten announced that Allied troops had killed or wounded 4,500 Japanese soldiers since Feb. 4 in routing an enemy force of 8,000 men which had attempted unsuccessfully to encircle the fifth and seventh Indian Divisions in Western Burma.

Mopping up of the remnants of the enemy force, part of which is

Russia Rejects Swedish Protest

By the Associated Press
London, March 1

The Soviet Government has rejected the Swedish protest concerning bombs which dropped in the Stockholm area the night of Feb. 22, and has blamed German or Finnish planes for the incident, a Reuters dispatch from Stockholm said last night.

The Soviet reply to Sweden, stated that no Russian planes flew over Swedish territory that night and added "apparently the attack on Stockholm and its neighborhood was made by German or Finnish planes as a provocation, the dispatch said."

Yugoslavia:

Partisans Fighting On Austrian Border

Heavy fighting is raging along the border between Austria and Yugoslavia where the Germans have launched a powerful offensive against Yugoslav Partisan forces, Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) announced.

A communiqué radiocast from Marshal Broz's headquarters also reported that a fierce battle was under way in the Petrinja-Glina sector in Croatia, about 40 miles southeast of Zagreb.

The announcement added that Allied bombers had attacked German forces near Zagreb Feb. 26 in support of Partisan ground troops.

Air Over Europe:

Mosquitoes Attack Western Germany

RAF Mosquito bombers attacked objectives in Western Germany on the night of Feb. 29, a British Air Ministry communiqué announced. The British planes returned from their mission without loss, the communiqué added.

The overnight assault followed a heavy daylight attack by United States Flying Fortresses on the German aircraft center of Bruns-

wick and a Liberator raid on the Pas de Calais coast of France, which were carried out at a cost of one bomber and eight fighter planes.

It was the third assault in 10 days on Brunswick and was a far different story from the raid Jan. 11 when 60 heavy United States bombers were lost. At that time 152 of the swarms of Nazi planes which rose to battle with the bombers and escorting planes were shot down. On Feb. 29 the opposition was weak and only three of the few German planes which attempted to contest with the Americans were shot down.

The Germans made a weak retaliatory attack on London at night and one raider was shot down.

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Portrait of Washington attributed to Forth	\$750	\$195
Portrait of a Gentleman attributed to Gilbert Stuart	500	195
Portrait of the Duke of London	395	250
Portrait Attributed to Drouais	500	195
Portrait of a Spanish Lady	175	50
Portrait of Prince de Borja	100	50
Portrait on glass	75	35
French pastel (General Montcalm)	75	37.50
Painting attributed to Rembrandt	500	100
Dutch Seascape attributed to Backheisen	500	100

All items subject to Prior Sale

MANY MORE ITEMS NOT LISTED

In some cases intermediate markdowns have been taken.

By-Election Backs Churchill; Voters Use Victorian Vehicles

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 1—Prime Minister Winston Churchill and his national government won an electoral victory today.

Their Conservative candidate, Maj. E. M. Keatinge, won a seat in the House of Commons as the result of a by-election at Bury St. Edmunds in the County of Suffolk.

It has been an election with a Dickensian flavor in a countryside setting familiar to the great Victorian writer.

War-time gasoline restrictions have brought out again in this year of 1944 a remarkable assortment of antiquated horse-drawn phaetons, dog carts, and museum-piece traps.

An American Flavor

Only in such a Pickwickian manner could many of the scattered voters get to the polls. In addition this latest by-election has had a considerable American flavor.

At times one even imagines GPs outnumbering the voters. It added

Pickle Company Aids Oconto Churches

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OCONTO, Wis., March 1—Recipients of industrial philanthropy and community friendliness, 13 local churches and the Oconto Hospital each received a \$500 check recently from the Bond Pickle Company, which accompanied the \$7,000 in gifts with letters of appreciation for "great and good service" to the community.

The churches were: First Presbyterian, Methodist, St. Joseph and St. Peter (Roman) Catholic, St. Mark's Episcopal, First American Lutheran, Zion Lutheran and Emanuel Lutheran, Oconto Gospel Chapel, St. Paul's Evangelical and Reformed, Union of Christian Friends, and First Church of Christ, Scientist, Oconto, which was the first Christian Science church edifice to be built, dating from Oct. 31, 1886.

A typical letter from the company read: "Dear Friends: 'We are all mindful that all churches perform a great and good service to the people of our community. 'We realize, too, that during the present war, many citizens

Ship to Honor Clapper

WASHINGTON, March 1 (AP)—The name of the late Raymond Clapper, newspaper columnist, will be given to a Liberty Ship constructed by the shipyard having the lowest accident rate during a month-long safety contest beginning today among nine yards scattered from Maine to California. Mr. Clapper was killed in a plane accident while observing the invasion of the Marshall Islands.

Lots of Cotton for Soldier

A completely equipped soldier requires 250 pounds of cotton, or 10 times what the average civilian wears.

Spring is in the Air!

Springtime, 1944, will mean quality fashions and the correct accessories for every woman. And, naturally, you'll make your selections at Boggs & Buhl, where you're sure to find dependable quality and beauty in that new suit, coat, dress or blouse. This is the Spring for that new wardrobe from Boggs & Buhl.

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"The flowers appear"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"For, lo, the winter is past, the rain is over and gone; the flowers appear on the earth; the time of the singing of birds is come" (The Song of Solomon 2:11, 12). These lyrical lines announce the season when all the earth is renewed and even the birds rejoice in the transformation. Do they not also symbolize that spring-tide of the heart when one rejoices in the dawn of fresh hope and faith, and the disappearance of oppression and evil? One need not await a change of season, however, to experience a revival in his thinking.

St. Paul says (Romans 12:2), "Be not conformed to this world; but be ye transformed by the renewing of your mind, that ye may prove what is that good, and acceptable, and perfect, will of God." How is this resurrection of human thinking to be brought about? By turning humbly to God and letting Him govern our thoughts, our desires, our whole lives. God's will for all is harmony and well-being. How important it is, then, to watch our thoughts to see that they are not conforming to mere worldly standards but are pleasing to God.

Christian Science is showing men how to resurrect their thinking from its absorption in materialism and thus experience greater health and happiness, increased activity, and transformation of character. Mary Baker Eddy, its Discoverer and Founder, says in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 330): "Human hope and faith should join in nature's grand harmony, and, if on minor key, make music in the heart. And man, more friendly, should call his race as gently to the springtime of Christ's dear love. St. Paul wrote, 'Rejoice in the Lord always.'"

The glorious tidings of this Science bring the assurance that men can always rejoice, for all is well with God's creation. God did not create war, sickness, or evil. All that He made is good and eternal like Himself. He is continually expressed in all loveliness and goodness. God is divine Love, and man, His image and likeness, expresses this Love. When men realize that this is their divine heritage, what a wonderful place this world will be! Many students of Christian Science are proving this great fact here and now, and are rejoicing in regenerated lives and in abundant health and peace.

Christian Science develops an understanding faith in God's all-power. If we look to Him alone for good and cease looking for it in matter, or mortals, we shall see good everywhere, for we shall behold creation as God sees it. A little boy who had won first place in a flower-growing contest, on account of his large and beautiful specimens, was asked how he had raised such blossoms; for it was known

that he had only a small and unfertile plot on which to grow them. He answered simply, "I saw the blossoms when I planted the seeds." How well this illustrates what Jesus meant when he said (Matthew 18:3), "Except ye be converted, and become as little children, ye shall not enter into the kingdom of heaven!" A pure, childlike trust in God, good, brings harmony into our lives.

Thoughts are the seeds we are planting in life's garden, and they will surely bear fruit. Whether the harvest yields weeds or blossoms depends on the kind of seeds planted. To be receptive to good, and to let God's will be done one needs to know that man is God's reflection, spiritual not material. A flower has been likened to God's smile, but man is His expression and manifests God's nature in every God-like way.

Those who learn to live above the discords of material sense discover that there is no power in matter. They learn that God is divine Mind, everywhere present, governing all; and as they awaken to behold God's omnipotence and omnipresence they begin to see God's law of harmony prevail. Mrs. Eddy writes in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 331, 332), "As mortals awake from their dream of material sensation, this adorable, all-inclusive God, and all earth's hieroglyphics of Love, are understood; and infinite Mind is seen kindling the stars, rolling the worlds, reflecting all space and life,—but not life in matter. Wisely governing, informing the universe, this Mind is Truth,—not laws of matter. Infinitely just, merciful, and wise, this Mind is Love,—but not fallible love."

"The kingdom of God is within you," said the Master (Luke 17:21). Each can ask himself, "Is my consciousness a kingdom where omnipotent good reigns?" It matters not what others are doing or thinking. Our part in establishing the kingdom of heaven on earth is to establish it first in our own hearts. This will help others to accept God's gracious plan. As we let His will be done in us, we shall see more and more of the blossoms and blessings of divine Love everywhere.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish.)

"LAS FLORES SE VEN"

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página.

"Porque ha pasado ya el invierno; la lluvia se ha acabado y se ha ido; las flores se ven en la tierra, el tiempo del cantar de las aves ha llegado" (Cantar de Cantares 2:11, 12). Estas líricas líneas anuncian la estación en que toda la tierra es renovada y aun los pájaros se regocijan en la transformación. ¿También simbolizan ellas aquella primavera del corazón en que uno se regocija a la aparición de nuevas esperanzas y fe y la desaparición de la opresión y el mal? Sin embargo, no necesitamos esperar un cambio de estación para experimentar un avivamiento en nuestro modo de pensar.

San Pablo dice (Romanos 12:2): "No os conforméis con este siglo, sino antes transformaos, por la renovación de vuestra mente; para que hagáis experiencia de cuál sea la buena, la acepta y la perfecta voluntad de Dios." ¿Cómo se lleva a cabo esta resurrección del pensamiento humano? Volviéndonos humildemente hacia Dios y dejando que El gobierne nuestros pensamientos, nuestros deseos, nuestra vida toda. La voluntad de Dios para todos es armonía y felicidad. Cuán importante es, entonces, cuidar nuestros pensamientos para ver que no estén de conformidad con las simples normas del mundo, sino que sean agradables a Dios.

La Ciencia Cristiana está enseñando a los hombres a resucitar sus pensamientos de la absorción en el materialismo y así a experimentar mayor salud y felicidad, aumentar la actividad y transformar su carácter. Mary Baker Eddy, su Descubridora y Fundadora, dice en MISCELLANEOUS WRITINGS (ESCRITOS MISCELÁNEOS), p. 330: "La esperanza y la fe humanas debieran unirse a la gran armonía de la naturaleza, y aunque fuese en una clave menor, debieran hacer música en el corazón. Y el hombre, más amigablemente, debiera llamar su raza mansamente a la primavera del querido amor de Cristo. San Pablo escribió: 'Regocijaos en el Señor siempre.'"

Las gloriosas nuevas de esta Ciencia traen la seguridad de que los hombres pueden siempre regocijarse, pues todo está bien en la creación de Dios. Dios no creó la guerra, ni la enfermedad, ni el mal. Todo lo que El hizo es bueno y eterno como El mismo. El se expresa continuamente en toda belleza y bondad. Dios es Amor divino, y el hombre, Su imagen y semejanza, expresa este Amor. Cuando los hombres se den cuenta de que esta es su herencia divina, qué maravilloso lugar será este mundo. Muchos estudiantes de la Ciencia Cristiana están probando este gran hecho aquí y ahora mismo, y se están regocijando por sus vidas regeneradas y su salud y paz abundantes.

La Ciencia Cristiana desarrolla una fe inteligente en la omnipotencia de Dios. Si buscamos el bien solamente en El y dejamos de buscarlo en la materia, o en los mortales, veremos el bien en todas partes, pues contemplaremos la creación como Dios la ve. A un niño que había ganado el primer premio en un concurso sobre el cultivo de flores por sus especies grandes y hermosas, se le preguntó como había producido tales flores, pues se sabía que solamente había contado con un pequeño pedazo de tierra estéril para sembrarlas. El simplemente contestó: "Vi las flores cuando sembré las semillas." Esto ilustra bien lo que quiso decir Jesús (Mateo 18:3): "Si no os volviereis y fuereis como niños, no entraréis en el reino de los cielos." Una confianza en Dios, el bien, pura e infantil, trae armonía en nuestras vidas.

Los pensamientos son las semillas que sembramos en el jardín de la vida, y ellos



"LADY IN A LACE CAP": A Painting by Henry Raeburn

Crossing the Dean Bridge in a northerly direction, one sees, far below, the Water of Leith and the district of Stockbridge, round which the houses of the New Town of Edinburgh have long since surged. It was here, in the spring of 1756, that Henry Raeburn was born, the son of Robert Raeburn and his wife, Ann Elder. Stockbridge at that time was pleasantly wooded with green open fields and orchards, from which the Old Town still stood at a respectful distance.

The artist's forebears were of Border stock, and their surname were taken from Raeburn, a hill farm in Annandale owned by kinsfolk of Sir Walter Scott. Left an orphan in childhood, Henry was

brought up by his brother, William, who was considerably his senior. The boy was educated at Heriots Hospital and, as a young lad, was apprenticed to a jeweler and goldsmith who recognized the boy's talent and gave him every encouragement. The miniature painter Raeburn painted in water colors at that time gained approval, and it was not long before the young artist began to work in oils on a more ambitious scale. Commissions for life-size portraits became numerous, and presently the youth was able to devote himself exclusively to portrait-painting.

One day, when Raeburn was only twenty-two, a lady called at his studio and requested the artist to paint her portrait. She was Ann, Countess Leslie, a young and charming widow. Within a few weeks, the pair were married and settled down to a life of unbroken happiness. His wife, besides owning property in Stockbridge, had a considerable fortune. Raeburn was, therefore, eased of the necessity of making a living, although he was not long dependent on his wife's fortune. A year or two after the marriage, the young painter journeyed to Italy where he remained for two years of study. On his return to Edinburgh, he settled down as a portrait painter. Sitters flocked to his studio and the artist was soon established as the foremost portraitist in Scotland.

In appearance, Raeburn was tall and handsome, dark-haired, with dark shining eyes. He had a strong intellect, and his character was harmonious and well integrated. Of the brilliant society of the Edinburgh of his day, he was a welcome member, gay and entertaining. He had many interests besides painting, being specially interested in ship architecture and mechanics. One of his hobbies was making three-foot-long ship models. He was also a lover of outdoor sports, a skillful archer, a keen angler, and an ardent gardener. Above all he was a family man, delighting in the company of his wife and children.

Raeburn has left us an unrivaled gallery of portraits of the men and women of his day. But probably his name, to most people, will first conjure up the magnificent and arresting portraits of Highland chieftains in their kilts and bonnets and tartan plaids. His portrait of an unidentified "Lady in a Lace Cap," in the Scottish National Gallery of Edinburgh, is a forthright likeness of the lady in her beribboned crisp white muslin cap. The portrait has so much character that it is strange the lady's name has passed into oblivion.

Planet on the Rooftree

Visitant from what trackless reach of space—
This radiant wanderer,
Burning in silent splendor in the dim and blue-lit twilight
Before dawn,
And paused for a moment
Above my roof?

DOLORES CAIRNS

Looking Out Through Lincoln's Eyes

REVIEWERS commenting on *The Prairie Years* were impressed not only by its fidelity to known history and its poetic style, but by an inner something which they were at a loss to name exactly, which they did not fully understand. Had they known Sandburg himself better, had they traced his own youth alongside Lincoln's, they would have realized what this thing was that gave the work its candid quality. For there was a definite parallel between Lincoln's prairie boyhood and Sandburg's prairie boyhood. They both had known the same hard poverty, the same hard labor, the same hard winters, and the same soft spring winds. Carl Sandburg had no need to dig in dusty documents to bring out such paragraphs as this, describing the young Lincoln:

"He lived with trees, with the bush wet with shining raindrops, with the burning bush of autumn, with the lone wild duck riding a north wind and crying down on a line north and south, the faces of open sky and weather."

Sandburg needed no imagination to describe Lincoln in the cornfields, "plowing, hoeing, cutting and shucking, again his bare feet spoke with the clay of the earth." Sandburg knew. Sandburg remembered. . . .

In writing of the young Abe Lincoln helped his father build a log house for the family to live in, all Carl Sandburg needed to do was flip back the pages of his own memory, for he too had helped his own poor father build a house. When he wrote of Lincoln's small-town pranks, he still had vivid recollection of his own pranks in a small prairie town. When he reached the chapters where Lincoln got into politics, Sandburg could draw upon his own Milwaukee and Chicago experiences to fill in the color and the shading, and his own heart told him how Lincoln felt toward the poor and the oppressed.

Here was no writer standing aloof, observing at a critical distance. . . . Here was not the sort of objective reporting that some of Sandburg's newspaper contemporaries wanted him to do on the *Daily News*. Sandburg was inside Lincoln looking out through Lincoln's eyes, seeing the world as Lincoln saw it, saying the things Lincoln would have said. That fact gives *The Prairie Years*, and *The War Years* volumes which were still to come, the richness peculiar to them, their feeling of sureness, their flavor of verity.—From "Carl Sandburg," by KARL DETZER. (New York: Harcourt, Brace.)

Framed in Eucalyptus

EUCALYPTUS TREES, on the mustard-yellow hills around Laguna, frame a canvas that portrays a famous art center. High on its sunny cliffs, snug in its sheltered coves, the little California town can savor its fame with each surge of the blue Pacific. It is known all over the world for its art and its artists.

But, when fog skims in from endless ocean spaces, it blots out the shining modern highways and the endless parade of cars. It draws an impenetrable curtain over correct "Spanish type" hotels and art galleries, and over all the evidences of wealth and fame. Then it is that the humble fishing-village of some forty years ago comes amazingly to life. Under its spell, the eucalyptus grove in the center of town again spreads its dusky shade for the brown tents of campers. Up and down the dusty roads go the fisher-folk with oars on shoulders. The shining sands stretch almost deserted to lonely headlands where sea-lions rumble and bark.

In those days, but one road, twisting and turning hub deep in dust and treacherous truck-holes, led to the little village. The nearest stage station on the railroad was a dozen stage-coach miles away over the hills. The orange growers came in their farm-wagons, piled high with tents and bedding. On top of the bedding perched the children, soothed by the jingle-jangle of the galvanized water-bucket and the coal-oil lantern tied underneath.

In the shade of the eucalyptus trees, the brown tent was pitched. Back of the tent was extended the "fly" to shield a wall-less living-room. Back of the "fly" was set up a sheet-iron camping-stove with a couple of orange boxes nailed to the trees for cupboards. Close at hand was abundant fuel from shedding cinnamon-colored bark, rich with aromatic oil.

Food was always a problem. The daily stage brought in a few loaves of bread and a crate or two of canned things. Fish was to be had for the catching or asking. Once a week, an old Chinaman appeared from some unknown spot down the coast and sold fresh corn and tomatoes and hard green apples. What hot apple sauce, dusted with nutmeg! What bowls of steaming tomato soup!

There was no decent water to be had in the village. It was almost as brackish as the ocean and soap turned it into a kind of cottage cheese. Every few days, a red-bearded farmer drove in with a tank wagon from his farm back in the canyon and sold us spring water at a penny a gallon. Along with the soft, cool water, he distributed pamphlets of his favorite political belief.

Hanging out over the ocean was the shell of an ancient hotel. High tides had undermined its foundations. Paint clung to it in frothy, blistered spots. Its verandas trembled with each passing footfall. Melodrama whispered from behind each limp window curtain. Once each year, it awakened and came out of its unhappy dream. Lobster-pots, oar-locks and barnacle-encrusted buoys disappeared from the verandas. A few wind-drops were washed. A starch-crisp curtain went up. Madame Modjeska, the great Shakespearean actress, was about to make her yearly visit.

Dressed in black, usually alone, she would sit all day long on the sand in front of the hotel and stare out to sea. I was of the age when one hovered, silent but bewitched, in the vicinity of so great a person. My shepherd dog, Mac, had no such inhibitions. He

By Mule in Ecuador

OF ALL SEACOASTS, that of Ecuador is one of the strangest. From Esmeraldas down to the province of Manabí on the south, the rains are frequent and sometimes torrential. But at Manabí they stop—no one knows why. There it seldom rains; the air is hot and dry and Manabí cocoa, tagua, and the *toquilla* straw from which the famous so-called Panama hats are made, all fetch a higher price here than do similar products in the other provinces, because the special qualities of both tagua and cocoa are improved by the unusual heat and sunshine. The "Panama" hats made in Manabí are the best in the world, especially those from the city of Montecristi. . . . The vegetation all along the coast is lavish. Endless coconut groves shake their curly tops, which lean forward under their heavy loads. They are yours for the asking, the refreshing nuts; that is, if you know how to bring them down. The villages are not far apart, but the rivers are numerous, and at high tide are swift and deep.

The sky was clouded when Perry reached the other bank. There he found the negro boy Chochó, who was to be his guide. . . . With great difficulty the baggage was arranged on the back of the rebellious black mule, and Chochó settled atop the baggage. They rode through swampy pastures, the mules wading knee-deep in the mud. Fortunately, it was not raining; on the contrary, the sun came out, and soon shone full blaze.

After a two hours' ride through grassy marshes, they at last emerged on the seacoast. How beautiful the Pacific was! No wonder the Spanish conquistadores were thrilled and speechless when they beheld it for the first time! The small waves sometimes took on a lovely green hue, the light green of an unripe olive, a transparent green of a delicate grape; and here and there, upon the hoary crests of the small waves, the sun poured its heated balm. Not more than thirty feet away from the flat, smooth, sandy beach, the fin of a shark rose like a big oar out of the water and shot straight along the surface.

Lulled by the rhythmic swish of the surf, Perry rode on, his eyes half-closed. Countless red crabs shot hither and thither at breakneck speed along the shore, frightened by the hoof-clatter, like a retreating army, diving into their home-holes. A lovely gray and black bird resembling a nightingale, but with thin, long legs, hopped about whistling pi-pi-pi pleasantly—it is called the *piuri*. A flock of snow-white herons gracefully craning their necks watched him for a while, then took off lazily. . . .

A soft breeze-tempered the heat of the late afternoon. The coconut palms swung gently, the very air was full of balm and peace. Chochó brought two coconuts, deftly heaved the top off with his huge machete (knife) and offered them to his master.—From "The Enchanted Jungle," by ISADORE LHEVINNE. (New York: Coward-McCann.)

had been swimming happily in the little pool between the great rocks when, suddenly, he came bounding out covered with salt water and gritty sand. Almost in Modjeska's lap, he halted his exuberant charge and stopped to shake himself. What a deluge of briny water and sand she received!

As I ran to retrieve the offender, she asked: "What do you do all day, little girl?" "Mostly I shell."

"Shell?" "Gather shells. Only they soon smell bad. I read, too. I have a whole year of the 'Youths' Companion' saved up and all of Dickens, the littlest type you ever saw."

I can still hear her lovely voice and delighted laughter.

Armed with two salt sacks, one for my lunch and one for whatever treasure the sea might leave in its green anemone-lined pools, I wandered up and down the rocky coast. One night I came roaring into camp with the thrilling information that I had seen old Neptune in person. The next day my father went with me to get the straight of the Neptune story. Far out on a chain of rocks that extended like stepping-stones to China, there he was again. The salt spray was breaking in a fine mist around him. His long white beard and flowing locks were blowing in the wind. In his hand was a trident. What was my sorrow to find that "my Neptune" was but an ancient fisherman, too old to go to sea, who earned a precarious living by prying abalones from the wet, slippery rocks.

After many years, I can still smell the fog caught in the green scimitar leaves of the eucalyptus trees where it dripped in a kind of aromatic rain to the ground. I can hear the glory of high tide focussed in the "blow hole." I can see the bronze shadows of kelp beds, and the sea-urchin purple of submerged rocks, and the clear etching of trees on the tops of mustard yellow hills. Down the years, other people tasted and heard and saw and put the beauty on canvas. So the little fishing-village of Laguna still lives.

DOROTHY PINCKNEY

To a Shipbuilder

One summer day, long years ago,
I watched you launch a boat:
How eagerly you waited then
To see if she would float.

The shadowy quarry pool looked deep,
Your little boat untied;
Between the rocks from shore to shore
The watery stretch seemed wide.

Today was launched a mightier ship,
A thing of steel, and sweat
Of toiling men whose hopes and fears
No builder will forget.

From where I stood among the crowd
I watched your face, my son,
And saw again within your eyes
The joy of work well done.

GWEN CASTLE

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Unrest in Nazi-Held Lands Compels Reich to Cut Home Police Forces

U.S. Bar Backs World Bloc To Enforce Peace

Would do this by forming permanent organization to suppress aggression by legal sanctions.

CHICAGO, March 1 (P)—A resolution proposing that "a permanent organization of the nations be established for the purpose of maintaining peace by legal sanctions and the suppression of aggressive war" was recommended yesterday by the American Bar Association House of Delegates.

The resolution was submitted by the A. B. A. Section of International and Comparative Law, headed by Mitchell B. Carroll, New York. The delegates sent it to a special committee of seven for study and a report at the A. B. A. annual meeting here in September.

It reaffirmed the A. B. A. principles of postwar peace set up in August, 1942, and March, 1943, and gave "heartly support" to U. S. Senate and House resolutions last year calling for international peace machinery.

Then the resolution proposed these additional features of a permanent, international peace organization:

"That such organizations be empowered to consider and recommend to the nations changes in international treaties or other public relationships which may make for the maintenance of peace."

"That the states of the community of nations should before the law of nations enjoy equal rights and equal representation in the general assembly, and that any threat of force against any state is a matter of concern to the community of nations, any aggressive warfare a violation of the law of nations."

"That the permanent organization should include a council, membership in which will be based primarily on the capacity of states to contribute to the maintenance of peace."

"That the permanent organization include the Permanent Court of International Justice, and an adequate judicial system of which that Court shall be the court of last resort."

"That the United States of America should become a member of such organization and share full responsibility for its activities within the powers conferred and the limitations fixed by its own constitution."

A report by the section accompanying the resolution said that "the right of the smallest nation to freedom from aggressive or coercive action by the stronger must be guaranteed by power."

Resentment of the American people against release of the Bataan atrocities story during the Fourth War Loan drive lost the Government at least \$500,000,000 in War Bond sales, Ted Gamble, Treasury official, estimated yesterday.

"Release of the stories at the start of the Fourth War Loan drive cost the Treasury no less than half a billion dollars," the national director of the Treasury Department's war finance division, told the Portland Junior Chamber of Commerce.

He said the Treasury was not responsible for what he called the ill-timed release which he said brought enough letters of protest to fill this entire room."

Song of Partisans Heard Over Radio

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York, March 1—The chant of freedom, song of the French Partisans, has been sung for the first time on the air in this country.

Recorded in London, and translated in New York, by Henry Cassirer, the chant was heard on the CBS network's "report to the nation."

Following are the words to the song:

"Listen friend do you hear the black wings of the crow over our country?"

"Arise Partisans from the factories and land to the battle."

"Come out of the mines; rally down from the hills all you comrades."

"Bring from under the straw hidden rifles and guns; seize your weapon."

"Get ready to kill with the bullet and the knife; kill them swiftly."

"We shall break into prisons and shall free for the fight our brothers."

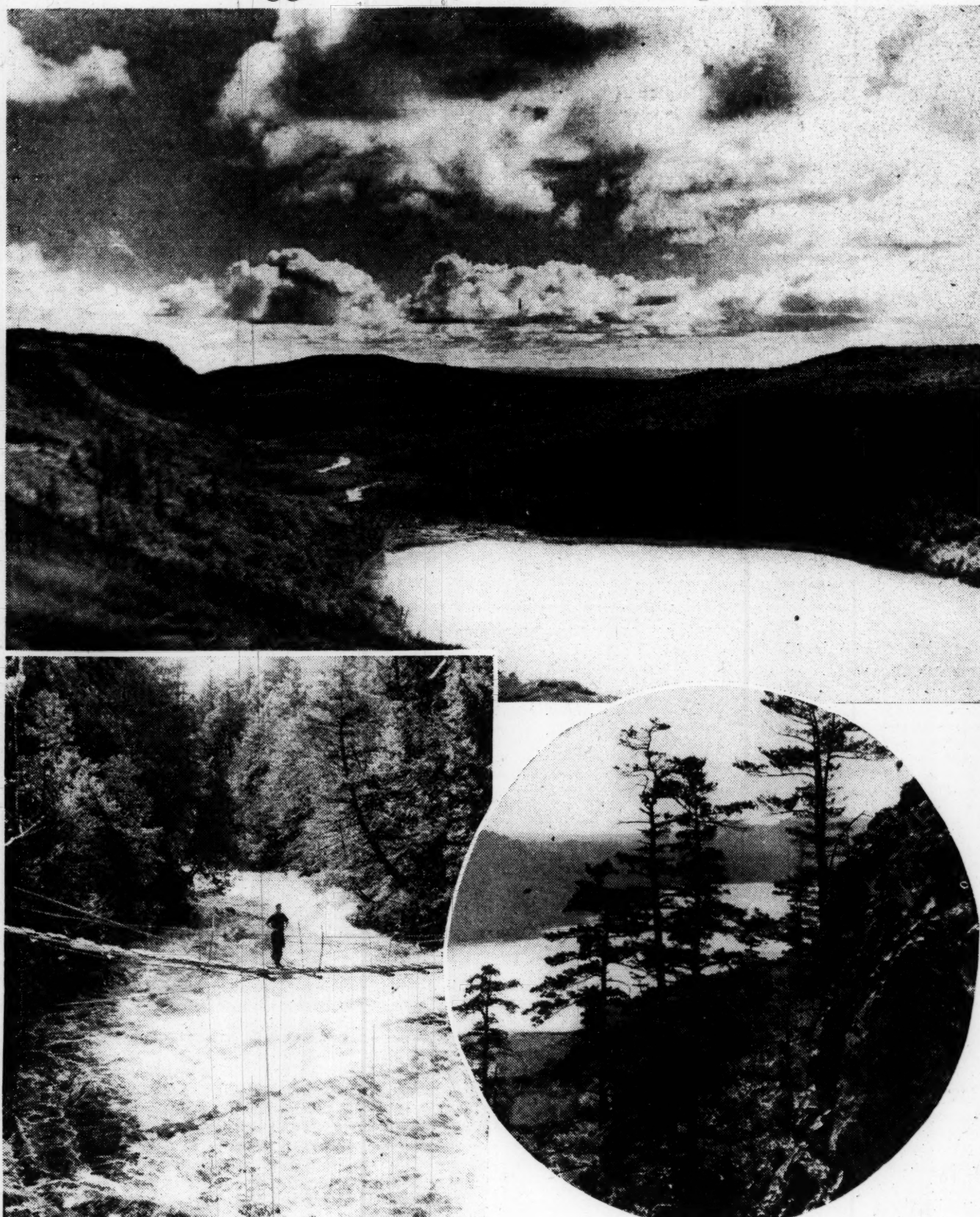
"Here everybody knows what he wants, what he does when he passes."

"And friend if you fall from the dark there steps out another comrade."

"In the morn you see blood drying under the sun on the highway."

"Listen friend, do you hear silent voices of the people in their shackles?"

Rugged Beauty of the Porcupines



Upper: Lake of the Clouds in the Porcupine Mountains. Lower left: Hanging bridge across the Presque Isle River near its mouth. Lower right: Tall pines stand guard over Lake of the Clouds.

Michigan Saves Porcupine Forests

By Dorothea Kahn

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LANSING, Mich.—"Going, going—the Forest of the Porcupines," warned the National Parks Magazine only last summer.

But now it appears that the word "Gone" will never be spoken. A conservation-conscious Michigan Legislature, in its special session, has voted \$1,000,000 to save the Porcupine Mountains on the shores of Lake Superior. Thus some 43,000 acres of rugged beauty—virgin hardwood which is almost extinct in this country, gushing streams, waterfalls, and forest-girded lakes—will be preserved, and it is no exaggeration to say it is being done in the nick of time. The axes of lumbermen could be heard at the borders of the forest, and a logging railroad was being built into the area.

The area to be acquired will be about 70 square miles in extent, and will include most of the Little Carp and Carp Rivers, a portion of the Presque Isle River, and two upland lakes, besides an extended Lake Superior shore.

An organization of citizens in the extreme northwest corner of Michigan's upper peninsula can take much of the credit for this victory, won against the odds of wartime indifference to conservation. For ten years the "Save the Porcupine Mountains" Association has been hard at work, and was ready to act when the emergency came. Through the efforts of its secretary, Raymond Dick, conservationists all over the United States were interested in the project and joined in the plea to save the area.

Enthusiasm Did It

Mr. Dick is no professional conservationist. In fact, he is a flor and feed merchant in Ironwood, Mich., and had to take time off from his business to write letters to editors and legislators and governors and others about the Porcupines. But his heart was in it. He had spent many a day hiking in the mountains, had a cabin on the Lake Superior shore within the area, and knew its beauties intimately. His enthusiasm for the area proved the best sort of propaganda for its preservation.

"I have camped in this primitive wilderness beside the mouth of the Big Carp," Mr. Dick wrote in one of his articles. "Here, at evening, I have watched the sun sinking beyond Lake Superior in a golden blaze of glory as the

cool night air poured down the valley along the rushing water. And here, beside a crackling campfire of cedar logs with its cheery warmth, I have seen the northern horizon light up suddenly with flashing gleams of the mysterious spectacle of the north country—aurora borealis. Here I have watched the moon rise from behind the mountains, and have seen its light flickering through the forest, playing on the little waterfall that was close to camp, turning the foam to silvery brightness."

Who could resist enthusiasm like that? But Mr. Dick is convinced that the Porcupines speak for themselves. Everyone who sees them, he says, goes away persuaded that they should be preserved.

Turn to State Legislature

And this appears to be a fact. Some years ago, the National Park Service made a survey of the forest and recommended that it be preserved as public property. At the 1942 meeting of the National Park Association, a resolution was adopted urging the Federal Government to acquire the region and save it from "desecration through reckless and wasteful lumbering or development for extensive tourist use."

Conservationists believe the forest should be used for recreation by those who come to enjoy its natural beauty, not for the dance-

hall vacationist or the one who must see the country through a windshield.

Following this recommendation, a bill was introduced into Congress which would have authorized Government purchase of the land, but the war broke out and that was the end of the bill. Conservationists then turned to the State of Michigan.

Friends of the Porcupine Mountains appealed to the Michigan Department of Conservation and obtained its co-operation. P. J. Hoffmaster, State Director of Conservation, became one of the most ardent members of the "Save the Porcupine Mountains" group.

The commission in turn interested Gov. Harry P. Kelly, who was responsible for including the appeal to save the Porcupines in his call for a special session of the Legislature this winter. This quick action was found necessary when it was learned that a lumber company was building a railroad into its holdings in the area. In these days of heavy demand for lumber, logging operations move fast.

It was now or never, conservationists could see, and their last hope was the Michigan Legislature. Fortunately, there was strong official support for the measure, even though this proposed park is a good bit farther away from Detroit than it is from Chicago and Milwaukee.

While the conservationists saved the Porcupine Mountains, it cannot be said that they discovered them. About 100 years ago, in 1846, a government surveyor visited the region and let a good deal of enthusiasm creep into his official field notes. He wrote: "The beauty of the sugar-maple groves of many hundreds of acres crowning the mountains can scarcely be conceived, the ground smooth underfoot and free from underbrush, while a great variety of wild flowers spring up where you tread, filling the air with perfume."

The Porcupines are not mountains at all as the westerner thinks of them. Their highest points are only a little over 2,000 feet. But they are in fact the loftiest hills between the Black Hills of the Dakotas and the Alleghenies. And their charm does not lie in their bigness. The Michigan Conservation Commission puts it this way:

"The Porcupine Mountains are not the somber, forbidding precipices found in the Black Hills and the Rockies. Nor are they gentle, restful rolling hills of the Alleghenies and the Ozarks. Rather they are startling in their infinite variety of cool, dense forests; roaring and rumbling waterfalls; and awe-inspiring vistas. There's something about the Porcupines. . . ."

Editorial Incident

WASHINGTON, March 1 (P)—Director Elmer Davis of the Office of War Information reported yesterday that an unidentified British editor was responsible for the distribution among American troops of a news pamphlet containing a story that political foes of President Roosevelt were ready to spend \$50,000,000 to block a fourth term.

Mr. Davis characterized inclusion of the story in the newsheet for newly-arrived men as a "mistake" in judgment. He said he was satisfied the British Ministry of Information didn't know it was to be done.

In a letter replying to a request from Senator Harry F. Byrd (D) of Virginia for an investigation of the incident, Mr. Davis said "proper steps" were being taken to prevent a repetition.

He said the story was sent from the United States by a news agency which he did not name, and had been printed in British papers.

[The news story was not an Associated Press dispatch.]

'Hands-Off' on U. S. Election

LONDON, March 1 (P)—The British Government, while watching American political developments in the campaign year of 1944 with keen interest, is determined to keep out of the way of interference by adopting a "hands-off" policy that covers actions and statements, highly placed officials said today.

Many of these officials believe, however, that issues of the British-American alliance may play an important part in the presidential campaign.

Privately, numerous British statesmen assume President Roosevelt will seek re-election and hope he gets it, in order to preserve—as they put it—the collaboration, co-operation and harmony of action between him and Prime Minister Winston Churchill.

Publicly, they would prefer to emphasize collaboration "between the United States and Britain" as a continuing policy, independent of individuals.

At the same time, they are concerned over the size of the Roosevelt vote, if he is a candidate, and the interpretation the Axis will give it, as well as the possibility that for the first time he might be confronted with a Republican-dominated Congress.

The London newspapers which prominently reported Congress' overriding of the President's tax bill veto, stressed for the benefit of their readers, unfamiliar with the American system of government, that unlike the British Parliament, the defeat did not mean a change in the Administration.

The mounting British interest in the November elections underscored one fact—the British are not counting on an Allied victory and European peace before the votes are tallied.

German Security Units 'Melting Away'; Vichy Police Led Drive on Guerrillas

'City and County Guard' told by Himmler to take over special prerogatives of the police.

By Ernest S. Pisko

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

An internal event of great significance is taking place in Germany. The German police forces are dwindling rapidly at the very time when the need for large and reliable security formations is becoming vital.

History shows the decline of all dictatorships has been rapid after their police forces had begun to disintegrate.

The Roman Emperors, for example, found themselves at the mercy of the legions and the populace when the Praetorian Guard, the secret police of ancient days, was deprived of its power or became demoralized.

Last January, Deputy Press Chief Sündermann stated that conscriptions and the task of maintaining order in the occupied countries had reduced the German police forces to less than what their strength had been in 1918.

Sent to the Front

On Feb. 13, at a meeting of the Gauleiters and mayors Dr. Ernst Kaltenbrunner, chief of the Security Service, revealed that the internal situation had become difficult as a result of the "melting away" of the security formations.

Two weeks later, on Feb. 26, action followed the speeches. In a special decree, issued by Minister of the Interior Heinrich Himmler, the members of the "City and County Guard" (Stadt- und Landwacht) were vested with the privileges and prerogatives of the police.

They were authorized to make arrests, search, detain and chain suspected persons or criminals and to use their weapons at their own discretion.

Two details of the decree appear of particular significance. In the preamble to the regulations it is stated expressly that the City and County Guard must take over police functions to a much larger degree than has been the case until now because too many "active" members as well as reserves of the police are being drawn away to the front and occupied territories.

Told to Act Ruthlessly

The other noteworthy point is the decree's appeal to the "Ersatz" policemen "to carry out their tasks ruthlessly and to act in any emergency without waiting for orders from superior authorities."

The strength of the German police was estimated at some 180,000 men before the war. Advances from various quarters indicated that a substantial increase took place during the first years of the war, bringing the total size to near, or perhaps slightly above, 300,000 men.

Doubling of the police forces proved, however, insufficient, for the territory they had to supervise in 1942 was about four times as large as in 1939.

Moreover, since February, 1943, and particularly during the past three months, it happened more and more frequently that security units had to be used to fill gaps in the combat lines. A comprehensible reluctance of the High Com-

Control Machinery Of Nazis Slipping

In democratic countries, the lawless elements gain strength when the police are weak.

In totalitarian countries, paradoxically, the better elements gain strength when the police are weak.

For this reason, the accompanying articles on the police situation in Germany and France are significant and useful in evaluating the Reich's present position.

They show how the Nazis' grip on the machinery of control in Europe is slowly but steadily relaxing.

mand to have tried policemen in the trenches resulted in an increasing transfer of younger policemen into the army.

Signs of Growing Unrest

The abandonment of vast territory in Russia did not bring any relief. What could be spared in the East was urgently needed to hold control over Northern Italy and the Balkans. At the same time new contingents had to be sent to France, Belgium, Holland, Denmark and Norway, where signs of growing unrest could not be ignored.

The Germans were able to meet all these requirements. But they could not do it without impairing their grip on the home front.

Doubtless the chief worry of the Nazis, as far as Germany's internal situation is concerned, is the presence of about 12,000,000 foreign workers and of a numerically far inferior but extremely shrewd and determined native opposition.

It was the problem of how to safeguard Germans living in rural sections against foreign agricultural workers that led to the establishment of the County Guard (Landwacht). Disregarding one of their basic principles, the Nazis allowed ordinary citizens to arm themselves.

The measure could be defended on several counts. The German rural population is not only intrinsically nonpolitical, but the size of their hamlets and villages and the distances between the settlements make the building up of an efficient subversive organization appear unlikely.

Unknown to the Gestapo

However, the inclusion of urban areas into the new security set-up gives the picture a different aspect. While the farmers are either friendly or indifferent toward Nazism, the same cannot be said about the people in German cities.

It is there that, for obvious reasons, the underground and opposition groups have their centers. The majority of their members must be presumed to be unknown to the Gestapo; otherwise they would not be at liberty. The possibility that they might camouflage themselves as Nazis in order to be admitted to the City and County Guard and get arms is very great.

In commenting on the recent Himmler decree a German clandestine radio station has asserted that many Leftist elements already have made their way into the semi-official organization.

British Victory in Burma Due Largely to Role of Air Power

By Lieut. Gen. Sir Douglas Brownrigg

Former Adjutant General to the British Field Forces

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 1—News has come of the first big British victory over the Japanese in Burma at the hands of the Fourteenth Army. The 7th Indian Division in Arakan had a supply line back to India which became vulnerable should Ngyakudak Pass fall into enemy hands. The Japanese gained this pass and the 7th Division was cut off. In war of the past, the 7th Division would have been compelled to fight its way back as it had come; or else await relief until forced to lay down its arms through lack of food and ammunition.

The surrender of the British garrison of Kut-el-Amara in 1916 is a case in point. But air power has altered all that. While the 5th Indian Division prepared a counterstroke against the Japanese, the 7th Division was supplied from the air with all the necessities of modern war.

No Mere Jungle Clash

It was thus enabled to hold the Japanese forces while the 5th Division turned the tables by cutting them off. This was no jungle clash; but the defeat of a large-scale Japanese attempt to destroy the Fourteenth Army and open a road into India.

No single cause can ever account for victory or defeat; but in this instance air power played a leading role.

The contrast between this successful extrication of a surrounded army is in such striking contrast to German failure to do likewise at Stalingrad or on the Middle

Dnieper that we haven't far to look for the reason.

The British had air supremacy in Burma; the Germans lacked it in Russia.

There lies the answer. The side which controls the air can use this friendly medium as a temporary line of supply to a beleaguered garrison. But the side which has surrendered air superiority will only add to its losses if it attempts to supply a surrounded army by the same means.

Air Traditions Changed

This isn't the only aerial lesson which has come to us from Asia in the past few days. Strange things have been happening in the Pacific which at first sight might appear to have driven a hole in the doctrine that shore-based aircraft is always master of aircraft flown from carriers.

American task forces under cover of carrier-based aircraft have captured atoll after atoll and have apparently forced the main Japanese fleet out of Truk.

How is it that Japanese shore-based aircraft didn't live up to the doctrine of their superiority? Has that doctrine been confounded or is this a case where the exception proves the rule?

The theory of the superiority of shore-based aircraft is founded on the assumption that each side has material of the best. The best shore-based aircraft will master the best aircraft flown from carriers.

But should carrier-based aircraft attack atolls which boast no airbases or operate in overpowering strength, the rule of shore-based superiority falls to the ground.

Vichy Radio tones down boasts of liquidation of partisan movement of French defenders.

By Egon Kaskelne

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The first part of Vichy's clean-up operations against patriot guerrillas in the Savoy mountains has been concluded.

Contrary to previous information, it does not appear that German troops in large numbers have taken part in this campaign. The main body of the forces engaged appears to have been composed of Vichy "garde mobiles"—now called "Security police"—and of Militiamen, French Fascist shock troops.

The drive against the Partisans was commanded by Joseph Darnand, French Fascist police chief, with Police Colonel Lelong as his deputy commander.

There can be no doubt that the French guerrillas have suffered serious losses. Several resistance groups were dispersed, outstanding guerrilla leaders, among them a Lieutenant Simon, allegedly the son of the Rector of Nancy University, were killed in battle or executed after capture and some arms and ammunition depots have fallen into the hands of the attackers.

However, it is significant that the Vichy Radio and its chief spokesman Philippe Henriot, who during the first days of the campaign boasted that the Partisan movement would soon be "liquidated," have considerably toned down their "victory bulletins."

Some days ago, Vichy reported that during the first phase of the operation only 50 guerrillas had been captured and were awaiting trial before the special military court. The Vichy propagandist tried to explain away the small number of prisoners by pointing out that the importance of the French guerrillas had been greatly exaggerated by enemy sources.

Vichyites Well Equipped

Swiss observers who are particularly well placed to observe actual happenings in the neighboring French mountains, tell a story very different from the official Vichy version. According to the Swiss press, M. Darnand's drive was undertaken with several thousands of Vichy policemen equipped with all kinds of modern matériel including tanks, artillery, flame-throwers, while, at the same time, German speed boats patrolled the mountain lakes.

Violent engagements between Partisans and police troops took place at several points but in most of the clashes the guerrillas—after resisting the attackers—succeeded in disappearing into the "maquis," or brush. Despite initial successes of the Darnand campaign, the guerrilla forces in the French Alps have by no means been destroyed, although they suffered substantial losses.

Yet Swiss observers agree that the poorly armed Partisans would have been no match for the heavily equipped police troops if the French security police had not proved to be unreliable.

Vichy spokesmen admit that the Partisans were continually informed about M. Darnand's plans of campaign. It is significant that the Germans and French militiamen who actually wanted to destroy the guerrillas had to change their password daily, sometimes even hourly.

The French regular police apparently have no faith in the stability of the Vichy regime. They prefer to close both eyes rather than to expose themselves to the revenge of the French underground. During the battle of Savoy, the Free French Radio in Algiers instructed the "French police and mobile guards" never to fire on French patriots but, on the contrary, to help them.

Gangster Element

Moreover, the Fascist Militia, creation of M. Darnand, is thoroughly despised not only by the French patriots, but by the regular police and by the Partisan groups as well. The militia is composed of adventurers and gunmen of the French criminal world. Spirito and the Carbone brothers, heads of the Marseilles gangsters, who had been active among the Doriotists (followers of the fascist leader Jacques Doriot), have received important "security" assignments from M. Darnand. The increasing tension existing between the fascist gangs and Marshal Henri Philippe Pétain's followers is disclosed in a recent article in the French ultra-fascist and anti-Semitic weekly, "Je Suis Parisien," in which the leaders of the Partisan ex-servicemen's Légion are violently attacked.

The Légion propaganda director, M. Brassie, is accused of putting de Gaulleists and National Revolutionists in the same basket. The Légion leaders, the paper writes, explode with indecent joy whenever a militiaman is assassinated. The disintegration of the Vichy forces which M. Darnand vainly attempts to mobilize against the French resistance movement, as well as the active or passive assistance given by the French administrative machine to the underground, is likely to prevent the French Partisans from being wiped out before the Allied invasion of the continent can begin.

News, Homemaking, Food
Tuesday, Friday

Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration
Wednesday

Fabrics Enliven New Fashion Picture

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher
Fashion Editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

New York
In fashion it is not a matter of "cherchez la femme," but the fabric, for fabrics are the basis of every sound fashion. Whether you are a top-flight designer, a top-flight home sewer, or a sewer who hasn't yet found her wings, the feel of a fabric in your hand should be the indicator of the kind of dress the fabric will fashion.

This spring the fabric story falls rather definitely into a simple pattern. In woollens the news is color. All lines show a wonderful assortment of light-hearted, vibrant, attractive colors such as we've not seen for a long time.

Wide Variety

In rayons, imaginative and decorative prints of great variety give us such a wide choice, a selection is almost bewildering. Large and small prints, flowing and geometrical, flowery and even funny—these are the things we must untangle for ourselves. Tina Leser designs widely scattered patterns on pure white rayon crepes that are cool and summery, besides being hand-stenciled. Rayon sheers come in endless varieties of colors and prints. Flowers on dark backgrounds are favorites for town.

Cottons really climax the fashion news. Everfast border gingham lend themselves definitely to certain types of clothes. Crosscord, the new design in cotton, makes an attractive innovation in this popular cotton fabric. Here the cord runs both up and down and across as well, making a striking basket design in the cloth, which is used for sportswear, primarily.

A new plaid gingham, very different from the usual plaid pattern, is called "spider web." So finely is the plaid outlined on the



Larry Gordon; Gabor Eder; Benedict Frenkel



Fabrics for spring outshine all thought of restrictions. Wool jersey assumes new popularity first as the basic sheath for the slim figure, with which gay accessories are in emphasis. Also for the more ambitious gowns like that of Mme. Lyne (extreme left) in deep blue silk jersey, over which a red lace skirt has been draped. In this creation the tight draped bodice is unadorned except for a provocative march of sequin bow knots from shoulder to wrist. A Chez Ninon original. Prints that give the effect of pleats (center) contribute to the fabric picture. The model shown is a Maxwell textile with scroll design on pastel background, a flat crepe from du Pont rayon yarn. A short box coat in fuchsia wool (right) tops a navy blue polka dot tuck-in blouse and slim sheer wool navy skirt. The blouse is original, having loops at the neck through which is drawn a long bow tie. From Franklin Simon. Cottons show new interest, too. A Victorian tartan is reproduced in the Cameron plaid (lower) dress of Hope Skellman fabric, designed by Natalie Rencke.

fabrics that it seems but the very shadow of the plaid.

An amazing number of very definite plaids and checks flash their almost unending color combinations at us from every piece of goods department in the country. In speaking of these, Hope Skellman, whose delightful cotton fabrics have made a sound place for themselves with designers, said, "My feeling about the plaids is that while they are not new, they can be reinterpreted in the light of contemporary living." And that is just what she has done in her spring collection of satin overplaids, where she has given not only formality but glamour to this group of cottons. In fine dining, she has also forwarded the cotton homespun, soft to the touch, yet sturdy enough to go into the smartest man-tailored summer suits, such as those Vera Maxwell carries out with so much spirit.

Humorous Prints

"Me and the Army" captions a humorous cotton print that would capture the fancy of the best girl of any doughboy. Here you see the recruit in a series of sketches as he undergoes his "processing"—getting his army clothes and his equipment. Another, called "Bivouac" reveals him on his first uneasy night under the stars, trying to make the best of his small pup tent and all the rest of it. These come in various colors on a combed cotton, the sketches having the realistic touch of a young man who used to draft designs for fabrics before Uncle Sam drafted him. Hope Skellman was the converter for these amusing cartoon cottons.

In woolls, there is always the fascination of texture and weave. But this season comes the added joy of a wide range of glowing colors. Many of the most popular are in the brilliant nasturtium shades.

At the other end of the color

chart in woolls we find a decided trend toward gray, this neutral color, however, sharply dramatized with accessory touches of clear color, or white—particularly white. Navy, of course, is good for spring—but try and get it.

Wool jerseys in a wide range of colors, besides soft beiges and grays, woven in their tubular fashion, simply beg to be made into slim, simply designed town dresses for spring. How they do show off well-tailored accessories—a smart belt, a carefully selected scarf, the right gloves. And how little material they use, when made with smart short, short sleeves—or none save a wide shoulder.

Real silks at high prices and in narrow widths find their way in small quantities here and there into the market—from India. Often as not the designs are those of the East, and the fabrics are those of the East—geometrical, carefully spaced, and frequently bordered. Their light pleasant touch tugs at your purse strings, and their texture simply melts in your hand, while their colors flash in your eyes, clear yellows and vivid blues dauntlessly and without apology for their stark directness.

Choice Army Rejects

Fabrics the army has rejected are interesting civilians this spring, for the army has had some wonderful fabrics. Paratrooper cloth, cotton balloon cloth, and camouflage fabrics are available. From Mexico and Guatemala come a group of cotton fabrics that almost sizzle with sunshine and ardent colors. Most of them are in plaids, stripes, and checks. They are narrow and none of them pre-shrunk, which are angles that must be taken into account when buying them, but what they lack in these respects is more than made up for in the eyes of many people by their hand-loomed look and beguiling pinks, lime greens and turquoise blues.

Yes, for wintertimes, fabrics are wonderful.

Color and Novelty Distinguish Adrian's Newest Collection

By Tamara Andreeva

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

On the ultra Beverly Drive in Beverly Hills, California, stands an impressive circular building executed in a combination modern and ancient Greek tradition—with pillars, tall windows, soft lighting, lush pastel colors, and carpets thick as moss. That is the studio and showroom of Adrian.

When I planned to interview him, I found a barrier of remoteness and rumor between me and Adrian. I had been told that he would not see me; he never came out of his ivory tower. Besides, going there I was taking my life in my hands: six fierce great Danes were guarding the door.

But go I did, and was ushered without preliminaries into Adrian's study, a charming room in palest green, with soft light streaming through an enormously tall window. One wall was all mirror; against the other stood a small table, topped by a humorously executed papier-mâché bust in the gray nineties tradition, decorated with a spray of roses.

With his back to the window, at a long table cluttered with bolts of fabrics, feathers, ribbons, and plants, sat a tall man. He was in his early thirties, with an aquiline nose and brown eyes. When I told him about the Adrian legend, he chuckled. As for great Danes, he did have one once, he confessed, but he gave him to the Army. How would I like to see his spring collection? I would and did.

In a sense it followed the usual Adrian tradition, since it was a starter. Adrian likes to shock his customers into acceptance of new lines, and especially new colors; and this collection is a riot of bright, vibrant ones—magentas, purples, greens, yellows. Adrian

manages to make the most daring combinations look smart, and where the colors themselves do not appear in the dress, he manages to introduce them as accents on an otherwise quiet gown. It is not unusual for an Adrian original to have detachable pockets, peplums, or a bright panel in the middle of the back that will snap on or off.

Unlike other designers who reduced their stock to meet wartime scarcities, Adrian refused to be limited, and his collection runs into 125 numbers. True, he uses materials and combinations of materials he would not have dreamed of using before.

Drama in the Names

Names of the Adrian gowns are exciting: "She Is Out in the Moonlight"; "We Leave on the Four-Thirty"; "Garden in Athens"; "Going Places"; "Head in the Clouds"; "Fly on the Pink Cat"; "Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday"; "Most of these, as the names imply, are prints, but some are functional suits; and every one, without exception, has some delightful tomfoolery injected into its tailoring. One print has huge white wide-eyed cats playing tag around the hem. Each cat wears a collar of real ribbon tying into a real perky bow.

The highlight of the evening dress collection is a pale pink strapless evening gown with rose petals thick around the décolletage, and scattered here and there on the wide skirt. "Soft Music" is its name. "Sun, Moon, and Stars," a navy print street dress, takes the cake for conservative chic, in its class. "Don't Throw Bouquets at Me" can't fail to charm with its detail—detachable pockets of rose petals.

Among topcoats, the nightshirt topcoat designed like a man's nightshirt, with slits at the sides, is the big news. But it is hard to pick any one thing out of this galaxy.

Not Easy at First

Tremendously successful, Adrian says he has not always been so. The magnificent studio and showroom have not always been there, and he had his share of the young designer's struggles. Born in Connecticut as Gilbert Adrian, he went to study art at the School of Fine and Applied Arts in New York and Paris, and thence, at 17, to Hollywood to do costumes for Rambova and Valentino. It was not long before United Artists, (then DeMille) and later Metro, claimed Adrian for their own. It was not until two years ago that he was able to break loose and start in a business of his own. Just as the magnificent building, which was to be his, started going up, Pearl Harbor struck. Visualizing impending shortages, Adrian wondered whether it was wise to go on with the building and a business of his own. He consulted his architect. Should he go on? Whereupon the architect told him a story about two frogs that fell into a pitcher of milk. One decided to give up right away, and sank forthwith. The other swam around and around until it churned up a pat of butter and used it for an island. "Which frog would you rather be?" asked the architect. The nice pat of butter which is Adrian's business is ample answer.

Reviewing his designing career, Adrian feels his most important contributions to the fashion trends were wide shoulders in suits; fur lapels on coats (the first one was designed by him for Greta Garbo); and, of late, the "V" back. For these and several other outstanding contributions to American design Adrian received the American Critics' Award for Fashion Design and Neiman-Marcus's Fashion Award—both in 1943. He feels that his daring use of color is his present contribution—an attempt to shock the American women into color consciousness.

Your Postwar Home

You can't get materials until after the war to build a new home, but there is no restriction on ideas. You will find some helpful ones in a series of four articles on the planning of homes to cost between \$5,000 and \$10,000, which will appear on this page on alternate Wednesdays beginning March 8. They will be written by W. Clifford Harvey, Real Estate Editor of The Christian Science Monitor.

Using All That Heat—An Art

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Interested in saving your money, and the country's supply of coal and oil? If your gas stove has a modern, insulated oven, you can save from five to ten minutes' worth of gas every time you bake.

I learned this about my own oven quite accidentally. One afternoon I was baking a meat loaf for dinner, expecting to be in the apartment during all the time

required to bake it. The doorbell rang and one of my best friends was standing there, saying she had her car out for an essential trip to market, and that she would be passing the hall where a flower show was being held. She wanted me to view it with her. Meat loaf or no meat loaf, I could not resist a flower show, so I turned off the oven, thinking I might as well leave the loaf in there while I was gone so it would stay warm. (The baking time was three-quarters by then.)

Off we went to the flower show, and were well rewarded. On my return I took out the meat loaf to cut into it to gauge the amount of time needed to finish its baking. Then I realized it was completely baked.

Having saved 15 minutes' gas time quite accidentally I decided to experiment with my oven to see how much more could be saved by careful regulating. In baking cakes I have learned now to turn off the gas about 10 minutes before the required time is up. The oven is hot enough to finish the baking process. The same amount of gas I can save in baking custards or apples. And as for roasted meats, you can save about 20 minutes.

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'Top' and 'Bottom' Dovetailed By Employee Publications

War workers and employers who have produced unprecedented amounts of fighting materials are vitally interested in sustained employment in peacetime. Following is one in a series of articles showing what workers and employers think can be done for more efficient production not only for peace but for the final stages of the war.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOMEWHERE IN THE U. S.—More and more, personnel administrators are learning that logical skill is not enough in handling human grievances; that, as one expert put it:

"The successful working together of people is dependent on informal routines."

One of the finest mediums of building spontaneous enthusiasm are the employee publications. It is generally agreed that their outer dress is not important. A mimeographed bulletin in a tiny factory will be as much cherished as a "slick" magazine type paper in a huge corporation. Perhaps more.

Contents alone determine its success. And this is measured by how successfully management is able to bring the "top" close to the "bottom."

The most successful tend heavily toward social activities with "lots of names and pictures," with accurate spelling of names double-checked. A debutante gets into print often and can afford to have her name misspelled occasionally. The young woman on a drill press can't. Her day in print is rare.

Technical articles, preachy editorials, and lengthy dissertations on company policies are played down.

An employee publication has no paid circulation, but the reader interest is carefully checked.

A public relations counselor of various industries said: "One of our clients has a penchant for posing with Hollywood celebrities. Nearly every time you picked up the plant paper his picture would be in it. Employee interest waned. We suggested the pictures would be more effective showing a visiting celebrity posing with someone in the rank and file, say a welder or riveter. The hint was accepted and the circulation shot up."

In another plant production took a nose-dive in the jeep division when the company decided to promote the aircraft division. Every time a camera or microphone was set up the aircraft division was selected. The "jeeps" felt neglected and complained.

Thereafter the mikes and cameras were moved into the jeep department, but the company struck another snag. The department supplying the jeeps operations with certain parts complained they were "just as important." Production went up again after their pictures got into the paper too!

One large plant decided to replace its employment office with a regular personnel department. From the applicants for personnel director, which included a fortune-teller who said she knew "what people want"; a physician, who knew "how to handle people," a lawyer was selected.

A lawyer seemed a thrifty choice because his legal knowledge would come in handy in guiding employees out of the maze of Federal regulations.

"He didn't click," a company executive said sorrowfully. "People seem suspicious of lawyers. The hoped-for 'spark' turned out to be a 'wet blanket.'"

However, when another large firm hired 26 lawyers just to assist the employees with income tax re-

ports, they welcomed them with open arms.

When one manufacturer established a vast corporation which today employs 117,000 persons, he also introduced the Saturday half-holiday.

In this company the human factors have been assiduously tended, but this did not prevent one neglected small grievance, involving fumes from a pitch pot, to grow into a major issue. Peace was restored with the installation of an exhaust pipe.

The prevailing soap in a large crankshaft company was always strictly rough, he-man texture. When women were hired to replace men in the Service, they did not delay in making known that they were willing to have their hands washed, but not peeled.

Took Vote on Soap
This company went more than half way in meeting the ultimatum. From six different samples, the girls were permitted to choose their favorite—by secret ballot.

They're still talking about that election.

One firm achieves a desirable air of intimacy by limiting the employees housed in the campus-like buildings to 300. This arrangement brings the employees of each unit close without too-close supervision. Too-close supervision is not considered a healthy stimulus for a free flow of production.

Safety regulations in dress are not popular with most women. In a plant making gauges and cutting tools I noticed the rules were not being enforced and remarked about it.

The place was festive with page-boy bobs, eccentric hair-do's, satin blouses, and bright sweaters. The otherwise efficient young woman entrusted with the girls' welfare looked at me helplessly. "They're supposed to wear caps and uniforms but the men tell them they like bright colors around and I can't do anything with them."

Discerning Group
The feminine contingent in another place obediently dons the monotone gray coveralls prescribed as correct attire for war workers, but were merciless in ostracizing their personnel manager who showed up at their clamor-bake in slacks when all the women wore party frocks!

"I felt crushed when I found out I hadn't shown the proper respect."

There is no finer, more intelligent, and discerning group of people than American factory workers," an executive said. "They can neither be misled by fancy oratory or steamed up by racketeer agitators. Two minutes after a stranger steps into a department they're got him sized up and classified. If he isn't sincere and doesn't belong—he'd better try to."

By this standard a young executive confessed he must be a "reject." His shop had called a collective bargaining meeting, and one of the union committee members, a girl, arrived early. Seeing her on the hard bench, the young executive invited her in, but she was "very cagey," saying, "I'd better stay out here. The committee might think something. It's better if we talk in front of witnesses."

Storm of Protest Aimed at Designer Who Declared 'Women Look Awful'

NEW YORK, March 1 (AP)—Women who design for women, the women themselves, and the men who date them think Elizabeth Hawes is all wrong.

The former dress designer said in Chicago that "women generally look awful," because the men are gone and they've no one to dress for.

"Pfu," commented Harry Conover, whose photographer's models indicate his eye for feminine pulchritude. "I interview about 50 women a day. They've never looked better."

Lilly Dache, whose hats adorn some of the nation's most famous heads, exclaimed: "Women have never been better groomed or more feminine. There are more clinging vines now because women want to be with men more and consequently they are taking more pains."

Mary Martin, one of the stars of the Broadway success "One Touch of Venus," confessed she was perplexed.

"I don't know whom Miss Hawes dresses for," she said, "but I dress for myself as well as for others. Certainly women are not going to seed—look at their hats; they're blooming. With men coming and going as they are, the women are even improving their standards to meet the competition."

Her co-star, Kenny Baker, chimed in with a civilian male's succinct opinion: "Women are still dressing to please men. . . . The present models look as good as the prewar ones to me."

The reaction of Helena Rubenstein, maker of beauty preparations was one of shock.

"I'm surprised at Miss Hawes for making such a remark," she said. "In the first place women always have dressed more for women than for men. There's a little jealousy there and besides women have much better taste than men. But what proves she's wrong is that we could sell today 50 times the amount of cosmetics we're able to get."

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ALWAYS IN THE WINDOW CARTON

Veteran Bruin Center Jumps Back Into NHL Scoring Race

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

Instead of talking about how Toronto practically knocked the Bruins out of the playoffs at the Garden last night, children, let's let Bill Cowley be the subject for today's hockey lesson.

Now Bill has missed quite a few games this season—in fact last night was only his second appearance in the Bruins' last 16 contests—yet here he is, still within the first 10 scorers in the league and once again challenging for the title.

Cowley had a hand in all three of Boston's goals. He set up Normie Calladine and Bep Guidolin and scored once himself to bring his season's total to 20 goals and 35 assists for 55 points. As of this morning only six players in the National Hockey League are ahead of him, including the Bruins' Herbie Cain.

In Fifth Place
A few more Cowleys last night and the Bruins would have more than matched Toronto's seven goals. As it is, however, they now find themselves in fifth place, six points behind Chicago with one less game to play, and eight points behind Toronto with two more games to play. Of course the Bruins still have a mathematical chance for the Stanley Cup playoffs, but they must win almost every game left on their slate.

So instead of gloomily figuring Boston's fate in the next few days, it is much nicer to put on rose-colored glasses and figure what might have been if Cowley—and Johnny Crawford too—had not been injured. Up until January Bill had been traveling at a pace of two points a game. He had a wide lead at the top of the scoring list. He was a certainty to break the league record of 73 points and might even have totaled 100. His three-point spurge against the Leafs last evening was just further proof of what he could have done.

Almost Too Much
To regain the lead now, though—Cain is 11 points up on him—seems almost too much. He gets another chance to cut down that margin in Chicago tomorrow night and then he may go to town against the Rangers here this Saturday and in New York Sunday. Cain will have the harder row to hoe, for Cowley is not his center any more, the Cowboy having been switched to the pivot position for Bep Guidolin and Norm Calladine.

Despite the number of games he has missed, Bill is definitely all-star center. "You can't leave him out," was the way Coach Hap Day of the Leafs put it.

If Bill had been able to play the whole season, the Bruins might not

National Hockey League

Goals—	W	L	T	Pts	For	Agst
Montreal	31	4	7	69	189	88
Detroit	20	15	6	46	170	141
Toronto	20	20	4	44	185	155
Chicago	19	18	4	42	149	156
Boston	16	22	4	36	180	214
New York	6	33	3	15	137	256

Result Feb. 29
Toronto 7, Boston 3.

now be in such dire straits. When the selectors for the Hart Trophy—most valuable player award—get around to voting, they might bear that fact in mind.

Briefs: The injured Johnny Crawford ran the team last night, Manager Art Ross electing to sit in the stadium again. . . . Johnny's record is one and one now, for he coached the team to a 5-2 win over the Leafs in Toronto last Nov. 6 when he was sidelined with an injured rib. . . . Bruins have won only three of their last 15 games and have lost their last five straight. . . . Leafs have taken six games from the Bruins this season, lost three.

Hap Day was a very relieved coach after the game. . . . "I had visions of being in fifth place next Sunday if we lost this one," he declared. "That was a crucial contest all right. . . . We are now eight points ahead, instead of being only four with the Bruins' having two games in hand."

Goalie Bert Gardiner got an assist on Cowley's goal, the first since points for a netminder, here since Tiny Thompson got two in the 1935-36 season. . . . He really deserved the point, for without his pass to center ice, Cowley would not have gotten his jump. . . . Bruins scored first in the fourth minute, but Leafs ran in six goals in a row to leave no doubt as to the outcome. . . . Gardiner had 44 stops to 35 for Paul Bibeault.

Crawford was missed at defense, although Guy Labrie of the Olympics played a good game. . . . Boston writers vote next Tuesday for the DuFresne Trophy awarded the Bruin player adjudged most valuable to the team in home games. . . . Frankie Brimsek won it a year ago. . . . Guy Gudnar is setting a new record for defensemen. . . . His goal and assist last night bring his season's total to 51 points, four more than Gaye Stewart, also of the Leafs, made last year. . . . Babe Pratt continues to add to his record for defensemen. . . . He now has 50 points.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, March 1 (AP)—Latest Dodger rumor is that two wealthy manufacturers of radio and communications equipment—one from Boston and one from Chicago—are gathering information preparatory to making a bid for the club. . . . Maybe they're interested in Leo Durocher's way of broadcasting without a microphone. . . . Auburn, which may sign Pete Cawthon as grid coach most any day, is the only South-eastern Conference school that lost its entire football staff to the armed forces.

Weatherly Passes
CLEVELAND, March 1 (AP)—Roy Weatherly, New York Yankee outfielder, passed his selective service physical examination and was accepted for general Army duty, subject to call.

Married and the father of a child, the 29-year-old Weatherly joined the Yankees last year after seven seasons with the Cleveland Indians.

Philadelphia To Raise Admission Baseball Prices
PHILADELPHIA, March 1 (AP)—The Philadelphia Phillies have announced an increase in admission prices to meet a new 10 per cent Federal tax, and an official of the Athletics said that club would follow suit. Previously, big league admission prices here included a former 10 per cent Federal tax and a 4 per cent city tax.

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Jack Zeller Still Hopes For Support

DETROIT, March 1 (AP)—If Jack Zeller has his way, all major league farm operations will cease three years from today, but the Detroit Tiger general manager admits he will have to be particularly thick-skinned to survive the criticism lobbed at him.

It was less than a month ago that Zeller broached the idea of the elimination of chain-store baseball. Under his plan, fresh talent would come up to the big leagues mainly through the draft; after the manner of pro football, the last club getting first choice, etc.

More Comment
"It's Utopian," declared Branch Rickey of the Brooklyn Dodgers after the first howl by baseball men had subsided. "It would take free enterprise out of the game," said another critic.

Almost every day Zeller hears additional comment, mostly shaken. Yet it seemingly hasn't shaken him from a conviction that his plan would be a life-saver for farm operators whose resources are devoured by the high cost of farming.

"When I offered the idea at the postwar planning meeting at New York, I didn't expect to hear cheers," said the Tiger boss today. "If fact, the plan was raised largely as a trial balloon for consideration after the 1944 season. After it sinks in, I think baseball men are bound to be more receptive."

Drop Farms
In substance, Zeller would limit a major club to 50 players. Aside from the draft, a club could acquire talent by trade, purchase or signing of free agents. Most farms would be liquidated by March 1, 1946, with the final strings severed a year later.

It is Zeller's notion that minor league holdings suffer under big league domination. Independent backing as a civic enterprise would be much more healthy, he said.

Desautels Leaves For Marine Course At Parris Island

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 1 (AP)—Gene Desautels, Cleveland Indian catcher, prepared last night to leave for Parris Island, S. C., where he will undergo basic training for the U. S. Marine Corps, into which he was sworn at the Springfield marine recruiting station.

Desautels, one-time Holy Cross College star, broke into the big leagues with the Detroit Tigers and caught for several years with the Boston Red Sox before being traded to Cleveland a few years ago.

Married and the father of two children, Desautels has been living in Southbridge and working at an East Douglas textile plant during off season. He was called for induction last month and obtained a temporary deferment to clean up his affairs.

Philadelphia To Raise Admission Baseball Prices
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Every purchase counts in helping the
advertiser appreciate the value of the
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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and
Puzzles, Art and Comics

Words of Current Interest

Barak (Heb. 11:32) — Bar'-ak (first a as in care, second clipped-short as in account). By Webster's second choice, ba'-rak (first a long, second short).

Sisera's conqueror, whose exploits are recounted in Judges 4. He flourished in the period of the judgeship of Deborah. He sings with her the triumph song of Judges 5.

Gedeon (Heb. 11:32) — Ged'-e-un (first e short, second long). A clipped-short as in circus.

An unusually complete biography for a Patriarchal figure may be compiled by Bible dictionary-makers regarding Gedeon (or Gideon by Old Testament spelling) out of material in Judges 6, 7, and 8.

Jephthae (Heb. 11:32) — Jeff'-the (first e short, second long). To follow the Greek spelling, letter for letter, is to get Jeff'-tha-e, three syllables, stress on the first; and this pronunciation has support of considerable authority.

Extensive note is made of him in Judges 11 and 12. Has been a subject of much critical comment and controversy as a historic character. In Hebrews, he serves as mere matter of illustrative mention. As with the name "Gedeon," Authorized has one spelling in the Old Testament and another in the New; but pronunciation must be according to spelling. An American Translation has "Jephthah" throughout.

Temporal (II Cor. 4:18) — Tem'-por-al (e short, o quick-long as in obey, a clipped-short as in account).

Wycliffe (1380) has "during" (enduring) for a short time." Tyndale, apparently preferring a single word to a phrase, has "temporal," and other translators follow him down to Authorized. The adjective of the original text for which Tyndale's word stands is a late Greek compound meaning "for a season." Today, "temporal" refers more often than not to what is secular in contrast to what is ecclesiastical. Clearly enough, as Allord points out, the meaning in II Cor. 4:18 is "temporal."

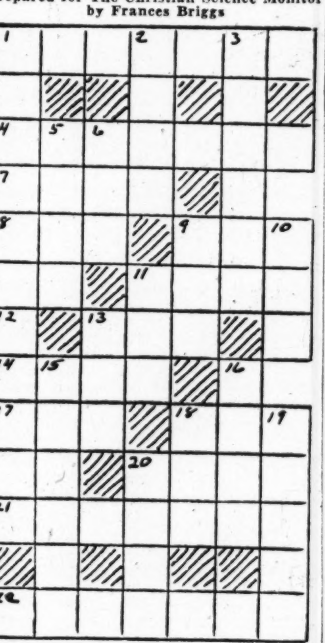
Transcendental — Tran'-sen-den-tal (first a and both e's short, second a clipped-short as in account). By Webster's second choice, the a in the last syllable may be elided entirely, -t'l. Classic Latin has the verb transcendere, with the very matter-of-fact force of "climb over," or "climb upon"; so used in the military writing of Caesar. The derivative "transcend" gets into English back in the fifteenth century with the meaning of "exceed," "surpass." Then the adjective "transcendent," with idea of "excelling," comes along. Finally, philosophical writers of the seventeenth century fashion, the long adjective "transcendental," which has many shadings according to the author using it. Context must decide the exact signification.

Syrup From Tangerines

Tangerine syrup, a new product made from cull Florida tangerines, is a light-brown liquid with a flavor suggesting honey.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



- Across
1—What is considered to be "the best police?"
4—What is first name of Mr. Halliburton, American author and traveler?
7—What is a piece of music written for performance by one person?
8—What is the female of a wild animal?
9—What creature "that slips treacle is lost in the desert?"
11—A leek is a tree, goat, or boat— which?
13—Clean.
14—What is a wild goat of the Old World?
17—What is a place in a barn for storing hay?
18—Branch.
20—Where do Kipchaks dwell?
21—What is Guest's first name in "Mill on the Flood"?
22—What Shakespearean princess is raised as a shepherdess?
Down
1—What creature would be guided by a "loner"?
2—Who fell in love with Narcissus?
3—What marine reptile is mentioned in title of a stage play?
5—What State of U. S. is world center for popcorn and timothy seed?
6—What is a noun suffix forming diminutive?
9—What is a friar's title?
10—Still.
11—What State of U. S. ranks first in beef cattle industry (abbr.)?
12—Person.
13—Would you sow, eat, or sow doves?
15—What is a bombone?
16—Detroit River flows from Lake St. Clair to what lake?
19—What is a blanket or cloth for a horse or mule?
20—Foolish animal is what?
- (Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours,
Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Did You Ever Wonder

How a Robot Can Help Watch for Forest Fires and Sound the Alarm?

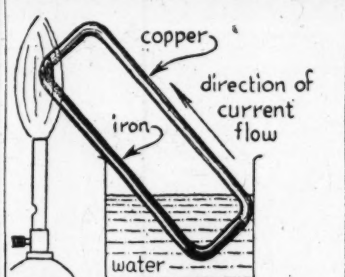
Thanks to pseudo-science fiction stories of future centuries and interplanetary travel, the word robot usually conjures up in the popular mind a picture of a sort of electro-mechanical man, complete with arms, legs, head, torso, and the like.

The term robot, however, may be applied with equal propriety to any automatic apparatus or device that performs operations ordinarily the province of human beings and it may or may not be humanoid in physical appearance.

Certainly no Tin Woodman or mechanical man is involved in the robot lookout designed and patented by Serge N. Koulichkov expressly for use in lookout towers to keep unwinking watch for forest fires.

Essentially this "lookout robot" is an ingenious combination of two modern detecting devices—the photoelectric cell or magic eye, and the thermocouple—mounted in a small rotating turret which enables it constantly to scan the entire surrounding horizon.

You have heard the axiom: "Where there's smoke there's fire." The robot fire lookout keeps double



PRINCIPLE ON WHICH THE THERMOCOUPLE OPERATES

If the joint between two metals is heated, a voltage is set up and a current will flow in the circuit of which the two metals and their junction form a part.

watch—both for smoke and for flame. The photoelectric cell is designed to respond to a rising smoke column, and the extremely sensitive



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Bill O'Malley
"Oh, yes, we've speeded up production in the rubber business tremendously."

thermocouple (a device used by astronomers to measure the almost incredibly minute quantities of heat received from the distant stars) is set to catch and register the glow of the distant conflagration.

When the photoelectric cell registers the presence of smoke at the same time that the thermocouple registers heat from far-off flames, their combined reactions result in the sounding of an alarm, either by wire or by radio, in the nearest Forest Ranger's station.

Since the device, as it exists at present, does not attempt to give the location of the fire, it seems probable that the robot lookout can serve best merely in supplementing the vigilance of human observers. —W. F. Keasbey.

Bicycle Riders

Approximately 300 cities in the United States now require the registration of bicycles; riders in seven cities must pass written examinations before they can ride.

In Lighter Vein

What to Do?

When Lieut. A. C. Gilleland's mother met him recently at Fort Riley, Kan., she was rather bewildered as to the manner of greeting him.

"Shall I salute him?" she asked. She did salute him, and followed it with a hearty embrace. You see, Gilleland's mother is WAC Pvt. Helen G. Westmoreland of Lufkin, Texas.

Another One

The range was 1,000 yards, and Johnnie Doughboy apparently was having considerable difficulty finding the target judging from the series of "misses" reported back from the pit. Suddenly the telephone rang and a sharp voice from the firing point inquired: "What was the last hit on No. 2?" The sergeant snapped back, "The last hit on No. 2 was another miss."



Surprise Gift

New York City

An army ski trooper was sent to Colorado for basic training, while his wife remained in New York. After about six months, the miles between Colorado and New York began to seem like long, long miles to the young couple.

Some friends were discussing what to send the ski trooper as a holiday gift, and one of them had a happy thought. An inquiry revealed that the fare from New York to Colorado was \$84.00. It seemed like a large amount. But—a wonderful idea!

They got in touch with mutual friends and told them about it, and together they pooled \$90.00—\$6.00 more than was actually needed. The combination of gifts made it possible for the ski trooper's wife to join her husband in Colorado for an unexpected, happy holiday season together. The fun of planning the gift and announcing it to the surprised wife brought enjoyment to everyone having a part in it.

Brevities

The neighborhood inventor's latest will delight dish-washing husbands. It's a kitchen sink that may be raised like a barber's chair.—Scanlan in Buffalo Evening News.

A little hackneyed thought that it doesn't do any harm to think: If you don't like this weather here, how would you like to be fighting in it?—Vancouver Province.

Boy! It's as good as a secret weapon, showing up in the Pacific, with a fleet Tojo said we didn't have.—Milwaukee Journal.

NEWS ITEM—WILL SHORTAGE OF MEN'S STRAW HATS THIS YEAR FORCE MALES TO BECOME MORE RESOURCEFUL?



Tubby and Buddy & Co.—An Undependable Month

By LE PELLEY



The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—My System

By RODGERS



The Adventures of Waddles—He Can Also Speak Up

By THE HAGERS



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1, 1944

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Soldiers to Vote

The compromise reached on the servicemen's vote is cumbersome. Yet, it seems to be the best that Congress can do, and it does contain within itself pressures on the States to effect improvements.

Moreover, it is possible that in actual application the Army and Navy will find ways to help their members to meet requirements for voting.

As it stands, the compromise, which presumably will now be adopted by both houses shortly, permits Federal authorities to act as little more than mailmen. If soldiers applying for ballots from their own States do not receive them by Oct. 1, they may be given a Federal ballot, provided, however, that the Governor of the State concerned has advised service chiefs by Aug. 1 that the Federal ballot is acceptable for counting.

Federal authorities can then collect the ballots and transmit them to the States, where local officials will pass on the eligibility of each voter and count those deemed qualified.

The compromise provision calling for an expression from each Governor on the validity of the Federal ballot in his own State fixes a responsibility that many might usefully transfer to their State legislatures. These might be asked not only to approve the Federal ballot but simultaneously to accede to the previous Federal suspension of registration and poll-tax requirements for those in the services.

Decisive action on the part of the States in facilitating use of the Federal ballots, while at the same time extending every effort to supply State ballots to those desiring them, appears to be the only remaining way to clear up soldiers' vote entanglements.

Speedy action would be a great thing for the morale of the servicemen.

Peace for Finland?

Now the Finns may see whether Russia or Germany is the real obstacle to Finland's peace. Now they and the world may see whether Berlin, which has been helping the Finns to fight against Russia, is more ready to recognize Finland's claim that it is fighting a "separate war."

The six points offered by Moscow do not require the Finns to substitute war with Germany for war with Russia. Finland is asked to break diplomatic relations with Berlin, to intern German troops and ships in Finland (with Russian help if needed), to re-establish the Russo-Finnish treaty of 1940, and to release Allied war prisoners or civilians now held in Finland. Reparations and territorial adjustments are to be postponed for discussion in Moscow at a later date.

These are moderate terms. They are, in fact, much easier for Finland than anyone could well have expected them to be. For it is clear that Finland is preparing to withdraw from the war not out of sudden concern for the success of the Allied cause, but because Russian military operations are forcing her out. Finland's argument that she is fighting a private war with Russia now boomerangs on her own head. For the logic of that self-assumed position is that she must be prepared to conclude a private peace with Russia.

The United States has repeatedly voiced disapproval of Finland's part in the war. It has advised Finland to stop fighting the Russians and aiding the Nazis. That will be its advice now, but it is doubtful if Finland at this late date can expect any quid pro quo from the United States for acceptance of the Russian offer.

Republican Responsibility

Apparently the Administration's loss of popular favor is continuing. Practically all recent by-elections tend to strengthen that belief, and that in the 21st district of New York City is the latest.

In this congressional balliwick, running from 125th Street to the Bronx County line and from Fifth Avenue to the Hudson, a Democrat squeezed by the finish line a winner, with 1,531 majority. This compares with a Democratic majority of 29,000 in 1942, and pluralities which have ranged from that figure to 83,000 since 1932.

Obviously, judging by the figures of recent elections, the Republicans have a new responsibility not only to choose their presidential standard-bearer wisely, but also to put their best foot forward in every congressional district where they have any likelihood of winning.

March Has Its Promise

Even though the approach of March, as usual, is more leonine than lamblike, consider its provocation. Since Bill Shakespeare started that ugly slander, "Beware the Ides of March" has spread from tongue to tongue down the centuries. Then another Bill, by name Revenue, made its Ides something to beware of indeed. And this year, under the heading of Victory, the tax bogey is twice computed.

No wonder the really welcome function of March has been overshadowed—the ushering in of Spring. It may not do it in the most approved manner. But you can't wear gloves when housecleaning, and Winter is never a very tidy tenant. So when March blusters a bit, we know it's just using the old wind vacuum.

If we listen, we hear the earth waking and the buds swelling. We see the robins a-wing, the yellow and purple crocus vocal against the snow. The best of the year is on its way. So, friend March, your promise may be doubtful, but Oh! your promise.

Road to the Philippines

As the tide of American military power sweeps westward in the Pacific it engulfs new Japanese bastions almost daily. General MacArthur's seizure of the Admiralty Islands brings the left wing of the American sea-air offensive up to match the swift gains Admiral Spruance's carrier force has scored on the right and center in the Marshalls and Marianas.

Rabaul, which long looked so formidable, is now hemmed in on three sides. So too is Truk, which American fliers describe as far less than the Japanese Pearl Harbor it was supposed to be. Both may now be by-passed and gradually submerged as their supply lines are severed and American power inundates the whole area. General MacArthur says 50,000 Japanese are trapped in New Britain. How many there are or whether they can get out is beyond easy calculation, but they can now do little to block American advances.

The speed of that advance is reflected in the use of destroyers rather than landing craft to race to the Admiralty group with demounted troops of the First Cavalry. The Admiralty Islands afford both air bases and ship anchorages for operations against enemy supply lines not only to Rabaul but to the whole New Guinea coast where Japanese jungle forces have been so stubbornly resisting the Australians.

Some weeks ago we commented on the possibility that once the Vitiaz Straits between New Guinea and New Britain were cleared, the gate to the shortest road to the Philippines would be open to American naval forces. In this latest move the Navy has taken General MacArthur an appreciable distance along that road. He may soon use the Admiralties not only as a base for mopping up, but for another dash toward Mindanao. He probably has noticed that Admiral Spruance is also headed toward the Philippines.

Funds for Conversion

The fact about the reserves business has been able to accumulate from war profits appears to lie about half way between the fabulous amounts accredited to industry by certain labor leaders and the penury that some business groups have a way of claiming.

This is brought out in the Department of Commerce survey of current business, where the surprising, and on the whole cheering, conclusion is reached that American industry will have sufficient cash reserves to finance its own transition to peacetime production. The Department computes that after deducting such items as tax accruals, and after adding the cash due in settlement of war contracts to the \$8,000,000,000 in present undivided profits, there will be somewhere between \$10,000,000,000 and \$20,000,000,000 available for the conversion job.

If it is clearly understood that this cash is not for postwar stockholders' melons, but definitely earmarked for the transition job, the picture of present profits will sit easier on the national conscience.

The Department of Commerce believes the \$10,000,000,000 to \$20,000,000,000 will be enough. Considering that the postwar job may be one of horizontal change without requiring vast plant expansion, and that quantities of tools and great reservoirs of workers not requiring expensive training will be available, there is much to justify the Department's optimism.

He Caught Something!



Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

The Palestine Issue

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Since the report of February 18 appeared in your news columns, regarding efforts of the Christian Council on Palestine, my attention has been called to a statement issued by British Information Services, throwing further light on the White Paper concerning Jewish immigration to Palestine.

The basic point of that White Paper, published in May, 1939, was the proposal for an independent Palestine State within 10 years after 1939. It meant setting up a representative body to consider a Constitution, and to insure peaceful development the Arabs had to be satisfied that unlimited Jewish immigration would not put them into a position of a minority.

The White Paper therefore laid down that "in the ensuing five years a maximum of 75,000 Jews would be admitted to Palestine, following which there would be no further Jewish immigration without Arab consent; and that Jewish purchase of land would be prohibited in certain districts and restricted in others."

Says the official report: "Between April 1, 1939, and September 30, 1943, 43,922 Jewish immigrants, mainly refugees from Central and Eastern Europe, entered Palestine. Of these, a number entered illegally, but were allowed to stay, their number being deducted from the quota of 75,000."

"The British Government has made strong endeavors to bring to Palestine—especially from Rumania and Bulgaria—a number of Jews, and particularly children, who might be saved. But its efforts have been unsuccessful so far because of the refusal of these two Governments to allow the Jews to leave. At the present moment (February, 1944) there are still about 30,000 permits outstanding for Jewish immigrants and since, under wartime conditions, it is proving impossible for the Jews to get to Palestine, the British Government has announced that the period in which this 30,000 may enter (originally up to March, 1944) will be extended indefinitely."

"The population of Palestine at the end of 1941 was 1,585,500, of whom 973,104 were Moslems, 474,102 were Jews, and 125,413 Christians." P. P. S.

Boston

War News Via Maps

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

An orchid to Chief Cartographer Lenz and his staff! Their maps have been invaluable to us in reading the news of the day.

We refer specifically to several of them: The large map of July 13, 1943, of Tunisia, Sicily, Italy and Adriatic. About the time we began to query the inching along in Italy came the map of November 17, picturing the very mountainous terrain, the winding roads and rail lines. The map didn't answer our query but it enlarged the "why" very much.

October 25, 1943, we were enlightened as to the problems of the war in the Pacific. This is the map of the Malay Peninsula, Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Believe me, we have a new respect for the situation in the Pacific, and the work to be done there. The maps of Guadalcanal, Bougainville, New Britain, New Guinea, the Marshall and Solomon Islands. And the large map of December 2, a "Preview of 'Unconditional Surrender'" in the Pacific.

Maps have always fascinated us. We'll take our war news via maps! Salinas, Calif. Mrs. ALMA FISH.

Incautious

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The illustration of Farmer Gould's buzz saw dispatch leaves your Maine correspondent in a dangerous position. Suppose the saw should buck as Mr. Gould is doing some "chunking" and jump out of those open bearings. I believe our valued friend would get a more serious wallop from the buzz saw than he ever had from his bean flail. State-of-Mainers are, I believe, too cautious to court disaster so openly, and I hope those

hearings are really covered with a top half bolted securely before sawing operations begin.

However, I heard of one Maine man who was flagrantly incautious and had the opportunity to reflect upon the consequences of "too little too late." He had charge of the Maine exhibit at an annual exposition, including from two to three hundred glass jars of top quality canned fruits of wide variety. A lady admirer of the fruit casually asked this man what the exhibit could be bought for at the close of the fair, and he as casually answered, "Oh, twenty-five dollars, I guess." With startling suddenness he found twenty-five dollars in his hand, and then he began to hedge. The lady stated that she was a State-of-Mainer as well as he, so he promptly admitted that he had made a bargain. It took two well-filled automobiles to carry away the purchase. O. D. R. Rochester, N. Y.

Business: A Viewpoint

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In considering postwar objectives may not the general thought regarding the fundamental purpose of "Business" need re-viewing?

Perhaps most people, especially so-called business men and women would say at once that the objective of business is to make money. Doubtless they would have in mind a goal which, if universally attained, would solve the complaint that goods seem to lack distribution.

Now let us suppose that the horse is put before the cart, where it belongs, and let us restate the objective thus: The purpose of business is primarily to supply the human needs.

Potentially, business has thereby and at once expanded beyond any volume hitherto known, because the world-wide or even the local human need has never been adequately demonstrated.

Montreal R. B. DELVIN

"Recipe for Simpler Taxes"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I cannot answer for my neighbor's face, but I can and do assure you that my own was "a mixture of . . . vexation and incredulity" when I read your editorial, "Recipe for Simpler Taxes."

Misquoting is an old and not very admirable method of discrediting an opponent; one scarcely in keeping with the standards of The Christian Science Monitor.

Line 6 of Schedule L-1 of Instructions for Form 1040 reads:

"The FORGIVEN portion of the tax is either \$50.00 or three-fourths of the SMALLER of the 1942 tax (line 4) or 1943 tax (line 5), above, whichever is LARGER."

This wording unmistakably indicates that a choice is to be made in two instances: first, "either \$50.00 or" an amount to be determined, "whichever is LARGER"; second, "the SMALLER of the 1942 tax or 1943 tax." By omitting the alternative in the second instance, you have effectively reduced the paragraph to gibberish; your gibberish, however, not the Treasury Department's.

I challenge anyone to express in thirty words the same amount of foolproof instruction contained in the paragraph quoted. The average individual taxpayer can approach Form 1040 or 1040A with unharmed confidence in the clarity of its step-by-step requirements and the adequacy of its instructions. By following the orderly and progressive steps of the form, with quiet assurance of his own ability to determine the figures to be entered in each successive line, he will arrive triumphantly, and with but a fraction of the difficulty he had imagined, at his ultimate objective, "Line 22, page 4." (Miss) VERNE E. TAYLOR Berkeley, Calif.

[Editor's Note: We regret the misquotation, which was inadvertent, but the argument for simplification of the tax return remains valid.]

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Labeling the "Unadjusted"

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Mary Hornaday

Women high up in the Government are trying to get the Army to drop the label "psycho-neurotic" it has pinned on men it declared to be mentally unadjusted for active participation in war.

Thus far, they have had little success. The Navy uses "war fatigue" to describe the mental state of battle-weary men, but the Army's medical men insist on sticking to "psycho-neurotic," a technical psychiatric term, to describe men turned down by the draft because of their mental state and those discharged because they can't stand the gaff.

These women—who don't want their names used—feel that attaching such a weighty medical term to a man who simply does not adjust himself to war readily rouses unnecessary fears in the man's own thoughts and in the minds of his friends from whom he will need patient, understanding care for recovery. The question of getting another term has been taken right up to the top Army chiefs, but the Army doctors argue that the problem today is merely one of understanding what "psycho-neurotic" means and learning how to help people on whom the label has been put.

Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Selective Service Director, told a Senate committee last week that 500,000 men have been classified "psycho-neurotic" and rejected.

"Whether they can or cannot be cured, I beg to be excused from answering," General Hershey commented, indicating that he was not altogether pleased at having to draft fathers with several children when single men, or men without children, were being put into this category.

Certain Army officials are known also to look somewhat askance at this pool of so-called "psycho-neurotics" but thus far they have not publicly questioned the tests by which these men are being set aside as unfit for military duty. The tests are devised by psychiatrists who disagree among themselves over the proper means of accurately reading the mental, emotional, and intellectual impulses of men. Psychiatry is a comparatively new branch of medical practice that has come along with the modern emphasis on life as mental. It is already playing a big part in World War II and will be prominent in the postwar era.

During the last war, when psychiatry was not as highly developed as it is now, only

three per cent of the men rejected for the draft were turned down as mentally or nervously unfit. Today the rate has risen to 20.4 per cent, and is still going up. Standards have been tightened and fathers are generally supposed to be less able to stand the rigors of war than the young single men.

The medical committee which this week reported to the President on possible reduction of Army and Navy physical standards as a way of getting more men, recommended no drastic change in "psycho-neurotic" tests. It revealed that in one three-month period 44.6 of the men discharged from the Army were out because of neuropsychiatric disabilities. Thirty per cent of the men being discharged from the Navy now are dismissed because they can't stand the rigors of naval life in wartime.

Both the Army and Navy defend the tightening of their mental tests by saying it is better to screen these men out before they ever get into the military service than to have to discharge them and give them veterans' benefits all their lives.

The big problem after discharge or rejection is to help the men readjust themselves to normal civilian life without feeling they are "queer ducks" or "going nuts." This is the job the women who have been trying to get the term "psycho-neurotic" changed are interested in.

They tell some poignant tales about personal contact with men in veterans' service centers being set up in various cities by the War Manpower Commission, where great patience and wisdom must be exercised before a man's story can be wormed out of him. One man who got his old job back told how his foreman made him nervous by peering at him dozens of times a day and finally confessed he was watching him to see how a "neurotic behaved."

An ex-Army truck driver insisted he wanted a job in a bank. Patient questioning revealed he favored banks because it is "so nice and quiet there and the ceilings are so high." He had had enough of bombs closing in on him.

Psycho-neurosis is a modern medical label that does not need to be feared, but does need to be understood because of its prevalence in the modern vocabulary of war and the Nation's need for conserving every bit of manpower possible.

Aggression—A People's Responsibility

Toward Tomorrow: A Peace Aims Feature

By Carlyle Morgan

To what extent is a people responsible for aggression in the government?

How much distinction shall we make between the Nazi rulers of the Third Reich and the ordinary German people?

When the time comes to deal with the German problem, these will be key questions.

We who have lived under democratic government instinctively reply that a people is fully responsible for the acts of its government. We tend to believe that a people has the government it deserves. Yet we grope for some distinction between Germans and Nazis. We recall making a distinction in 1918 between Germans and Hohenzollerns.

Even in democracies, there are groups who would not wish to be held responsible for the acts of their government. Among the Finns, whose capital has just received severe punishment from Russian planes, are some people who favor a policy more acceptable to Russia than the policy of the Mannerheim group. But the policy of the Mannerheims has prevailed up to now. Who will pay for that policy when Russia collects?

Actually, few people in a vanquished nation escape the consequences of their government's defeat in war. But this fact is obscured. Much history is concerned with times when petty princes fought one another for spoils without greatly altering the depressed status of the general population. Then, later, governments fought, often using foreign mercenaries, over disputes not generally understood by the people. War then seemed a matter of government against government.

Military codes provided, and still do, certain immunities for civilian population in wartime. Thus a theory has grown up that somehow the people and the government are two separate entities. "Peace offensives" assert this, too, by assurances to the people in the enemy country that their government, not the people, is the object of attack.

Today, nevertheless, millions of war-battered folk feel that if a people tolerates a

gang at the nation's helm, that people incurs a responsibility to the international community. How is this responsibility to be worked out?

An interesting draft for an "International Bill of Rights and Permanent Peace Concordance," prepared by Irving A. Isaacs under sponsorship of the Twentieth Century Association, of Boston (and published as a pamphlet), approaches this question. The draft offers a provision that "It is . . . the duty of each individual to associate in undertakings to alter, or replace the form or personnel of his government . . . when it violates the territorial integrity or political independence of any other state, nation, dominion or colony."

If such a provision was embodied in the covenant of a world organization forecast by the Moscow Conference, we should at last have a clear recognition of the joint responsibility of people and government for international order. This provision of itself would be no complete guarantee against war. People might still be confused by powerful propaganda à la Goebbels. It is possible that by the time the overt act of aggression had occurred, the people at least by passive assent would have already identified themselves with the professed aims of their government.

But their responsibility for their government's actions would have been acknowledged in advance in an international agreement. The penalty suggested would have been accepted in advance, namely, the supervision of the sovereignty of the aggressor until its good behavior could be assured. Even without such an agreement it appears that the responsibility of the German people for the rise of Nazism in their midst, and for its menace to the rest of the world, is to be the basis of dealing with Germany for some time to come.

The Allies, whatever differences they may have as to other aspects of postwar treatment of Germany, might well agree before the end of the war on this fundamental point of popular responsibility for aggression.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass.

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.
Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year . . . \$12.00
Six months . . . \$6.00
Three months . . . \$3.00
Single Copies, 5 cents
Cost of remaining months:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
NEWS OFFICES
WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington 4, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City 18.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 1.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco 5.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 650 South Grand Avenue, Los Angeles 14.
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Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston 15, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.